The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[*The* MINING JOURNAL *is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 2340.—VOL. L. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880. [WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE ..... SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

The Toll Dish Tin Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his or her Shares.

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Of which 5000 only are offered for subscription, payable 5s. per share on application and 5s. per share on allotment. Subsequent calls as required not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share at intervals as required.

DIRECTORS:

Provisionally those signing the Articles and Memorandum of Association and shall make the Allotment of Shares if they determine so to do, and at the First Meeting of the Company they shall retire in favour of Directors to be chosen by the Shareholders.

BANKERS—Messrs. WILLYAMS, WILLYAMS, and CO., Miners' Bank, St. Columb.

SOLICITOR—H. F. WHITEFIELD, Esq., St. Columb.

MANAGER—Capt. W. H. BULLOCK, Indian Queens, St. Columb.

SECRETARY AND PURSER—E. YOUNG.

OFFICES (PRO TEM.)—12, SALUTARY MOUNT, HEAVITREE, EXETER.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working all that valuable tin mining property, situate in the Trevarren Estate, in the parish of St. Columb, in the county of Cornwall, known under the name of the Toll Dish Mine.

In close proximity to this property are the celebrated Park of Mines on the West, the old Fatwork Mine on the south, Treliver on the north, and Castle-an-Dinas on the east. All these mines have made enormous returns, and the Toll Dish Mine is in the centre of the same district as those above named, and near the St. Columb Road Station of the Cornwall Minerals Railway, which line passes through the sett.

This mine was first worked by the old men by means of a shallow adit 9 fms. deep. More recently, about 30 years ago, some miners commenced work on tribute, and made good returns from this same shallow adit, and the lodes were worked through to the surface. Soon after this a company, consisting of nearly all working miners, was formed, and commenced work by driving a deep adit level so as to drain the mine to 20 fms. in depth. This level was driven for over 400 fms., and cut two of the lodes, and raised tin therefrom. A few fathoms more driving would have cut the lodes met with in sinking from surface, and 50 fms. more driving would open up all the six known lodes, and lay open a large extent of ground available for stoping. About this time the funds of this company became exhausted and the mine closed, and nothing done for many years. Recently the sett was acquired by a body of local speculators, who disposed of it to a private party, from whom it has now been taken on behalf of the intended company with the intention of offering it for public subscription.

It is intended to begin work by clearing up the deep adit level and extending it sufficiently far to cut the lodes referred to in the preceding paragraph, at the same time to open up two shafts so as to drive and stope on the lode from which this deep adit now drains the water 5 fms. below the old men's workings. The extent of ground that will be laid open on clearing the deep adit level will afford really good paying work for many years without sinking deeper. The necessary stamps will be at once erected and partly worked by water power; it is not anticipated that any expensive machinery will be required.

This mine will be worked as a limited company, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, of which 5000 only are offered for subscription. This is thought ample to pay for the mine and provide the necessary machinery, and place the mine in a position to pay handsome dividends at an early date.

The vendor has agreed to take in payment of the mine the sum of £3000, as follows:—£1000 in cash, and 2000 fully paid up shares.

This extensive sett is about half a mile long, and a quarter of a mile wide. The lease is held from E. W. Brydges Willyams, Esq., M.P., for a term of 21 years, with dues of 1-17th, and a minimum rent of £20.

The only contract is to acquire, adopt, and carry into effect a certain agreement, dated April 10th, 1880, made or expressed to be made between David Cock of the one part, and William Henry Bullock and Francis Edward Young on behalf of the intended Toll Dish Tin Mining Company of the other part.

Capt. W. H. BULLOCK, Toll Dish Mine, says—"I do not know a piece of ground in Cornwall that offers greater certainty of success for the small capital required to open up, and with labour and machinery at a low rate I think my estimate (*ride* report) of costs a fair one to place the mine in a good position, and after a few months active operations you will find a mine such as will give you entire satisfaction for your outlay."

Capt. THOS. WASLEY, of West Polgooth Mine, remarks—"With the many rich lodes of tin all ready available for working there can be no doubt but as soon as your engine, stamps and floors are ready you have a dividend mine, and one that will pay now if managed properly, and when many other mines are not meeting their costs, as this is a dry mine, easy to work, good roads for imports and exports, close to the railway, and in one of the very richest tin producing districts of Cornwall, such a property as this is not easily met with."

Capt. THOMAS DOIDGE, of East Wheal Rose Mine, Mitchell Grampound, says—"By clearing up the deep adit and continuing it to cut and open the various lodes at a deeper point, thousands of fathoms of lode would be laid open and taken away without any pumping water." * * "In future mining, under the adit I fully believe these lodes will be very productive, and that a very rich mine will be found."

Capt. ROBERT S. RICHARDS, Trevean, Marazian, says—"The strata are killas or clay slate of a very congenial nature for the production of tin. From The Park of Mines (the adjoining mine) more tin has been returned to the extent of ground wrought than, perhaps, any other mine in the county. Looking at the great extent of this sett, the various large and mineral-bearing lodes therein contained, the cheap nature of the ground for exploration, and that it can be worked for many years without pumping power by extending the adit level, and the returns already made, and the prospects laid open, warrant a vigorous prosecution of the undertaking; and considering the whole may be done with a very moderate outlay of capital, I can with confidence and with no ordinary degree of satisfaction recommend this mine."

Capt. WM. HANCOCK TRELILL, St. Kew, Cornwall, says—"This mine is within a quarter of a mile of the Park of Mines, where they have sold about £40,000 worth of tin only 30 fms. or so from surface." * * "There is a very powerful engine erected within a few fathoms to the boundary of Toll Dish by the Cornwall Mineral Company, and working; this will drain the Toll Dish Mines to any reasonable depth, and have a dry mine above and below adit level." * * "Taking into consideration the number of lodes, the inexpensive nature of the ground, tin easy to be got ready for market, and the facilities in general, I consider it is an exceedingly promising property."

Capt. WM. BUCKTHOUGHT, Fraddon, St. Columb, says—"The strata of ground the lodes are embedded in are all that can be desired, being analogous to the celebrated tin-producing mines of the county. With the lodes being so productive at a shallow depth enables me to recommend this property on the lodes mentioned in this report (irrespective of others that may be discovered) as a good speculation for any gentlemen to embark in, and if carefully and properly developed I have no doubt it will be a profitable and lasting adventure."

Copies of reports can be had on application.

Attention is drawn to letters in the Supplement of *Mining Journal* of Feb. 21 and May 1, pages 221 and 500, for remarks on this mine.

Many shares having been privately applied for and taken up, early application is necessary for the first allotment. All applications must be made to the Secretary, and all P.O.O.'s and cheques made payable to him, and from whom copies of the Prospectus and Reports may be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 5000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Payable 5s. per share on application,
5s. „ on allotment,

IN

THE TOLL DISH TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the Secretary of the Toll Dish Tin Mining Company (Limited).

SIR,—I herewith enclose cheque, value £....., being 5s. per share on application for ..... shares of £1 each in the Toll Dish Tin Mining Company (Limited). I request you to allot to me the said shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number, and to pay the balance due thereon on the terms and conditions stated in the prospectus.

Name in full.....
Address .....
Description .....
Date ..... Usual signature .....

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

THE MANGOTSFIELD COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*, with power to increase. To purchase or otherwise acquire lands, hereditaments, premises, collieries, and quarries belonging to R. Haynes and C. Emett, situate in the parish of Mangotsfield, county of Gloucester, together with the veins, layers, seams, and beds of coal, culm, ironstone, stone, limestone, fire-clay, and other minerals lying in the same lands, and also all buildings, works, pits, kilns, machinery, engines, &c., connected therewith, for the purpose of carrying on the business of a colliery company in all branches. The subscribers are—C. Emett, Overndale, gentleman, 10; J. Bracken, Bath, land agent, 4; P. Brown, Bristol, mining engineer, 1; G. T. Brown, Bristol, agent, 1; W. Simpson, Bristol, mining engineer, 1; G. Selkirk, Bristol, librarian, 1; F. L. W. Barnard, Bristol, accountant, 2. Messrs. Emett, G. T. Brown, and Simpson will be the first directors.

HOCKING AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To purchase patents, and carry on the business of refrigerators, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Dutton, Liverpool; R. Lockett, Liverpool; F. Hocking, Liverpool; J. M. Wade, Liverpool; J. Seymour, Liverpool; W. C. Cowie, Liverpool; C. Harrison, Liverpool.

THE PATENT ARTIFICIAL STONE, BRICK, TILE, SLAB, LIME, AND CEMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To carry on the manufacture of bricks, blocks, tiles, &c., in accordance with certain patents acquired by the company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Laurence, Rotherhithe; A. J. Barter, Bermondsey; F. Lamb, 1, Creed-lane; A. J. F. Payne, Stratford; F. W. H. Lamb, South Norwood; J. F. Nisbet, 42, Fentiman-road; J. Gregory, Rotherhithe.

THE PRESTON PARK ESTATE AND LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 16,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To carry on the business of an estate and land company in the Isle of Wight. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. Dashwood, Ryde; John Dashwood, Redway Austen; W. Gibb, Shanklin; E. Thurlow, Ryde; W. Dashwood, Ryde; James Dashwood, Ryde; G. Kendall, Ryde.

THE CHESHIRE WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* The manufacture of goods made from wool, cotton, and other materials. The subscribers are—P. P. Browning, Hooton, 20; R. R. Brett, Hooton, 20; L. Dixon, Liverpool, 5; W. J. Lee, Birkenhead, 2; T. Caton, Liverpool, 1; G. Banner, Liverpool, 1; T. Jones, jun., Liverpool, 1.

SHINGLETON'S FILTERED WATER TRANSPARENT ICE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* The preparation and manufacture of ice. The subscribers (who take one share each) are S. Slater, 22, Queen Victoria-street; A. J. Slater, 32, Queen Victoria-street; C. Slate, 26, Austinfriars; G. R. Hunt, Chelsea; A. R. Ballantyne, 19, Clarence-road; R. Shingleton, Blackfriars; R. Miller, Blackfriars.

LONDON AND MALVERN HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 75,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire and carry on hydropathic and other establishments. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Barber, 2, Guildhall Chambers; W. Wallis, 3, Royal Exchange; W. Clifford, 3, Moorgate-street Buildings; J. Barker, 4, New London-street; E. Butcher, Dorking; S. Bartlett, West Kensington; F. F. Rogers, South Norwood.

BRITTON FERRY AND SWANSEA STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To construct, equip, and maintain tramways between Swansea and Britton Ferry. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. Duncan, 1, Drapers Gardens; T. B. Gibbs, Dunster House; E. H. Blakeney, New Thornton Heath; H. R. Snelgrove, 7, Craven-street; W. T. Jennings, 17, Parliament-street; H. T. Van Lann, 172, Lancaster-road; H. W. Wood, Eltham Green.

THE AVONDALE PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To carry on the business of paper manufacturers in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. N. Stothert, Bristol; W. Seaton, Bittadon; M. F. Carter, Newnham; J. R. Torrance, Bitton; J. Davis, Keynsham; A. P. Monks, Fishponds; P. Monks, Fishponds.

EDWARD SIDEBOTTOM AND SONS' SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To acquire mills situate in Stalybridge, and to carry on the business connected therewith. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—O. Hulme, Manchester; J. N. Sidebottom, Broughton; J. E. Longson, Manchester; J. Wilson, Bradford; J. Rowles, Stalybridge; A. N. d'Andria, Stockport; J. A. Bennett, Stalybridge.

THE DEVALA MOYAR GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire by purchase or otherwise of the Moyar Coffee Company (Limited) estates situated at Devála, in the Nilgere district, of the Madras Presidency, together with all the mining and other rights on these estates upon terms specified in an agreement made between the Moyar Coffee Company (Limited) and Charles Frewer on behalf of the company. The winning, raising, and working of gold, gold quartz, and other metals and minerals, and preparing same for the market, extracting and preparing metals and mineral products and disposing thereof, and generally to carry on the business of metallurgists, metal dealers, and metal workers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—P. Kilburn, 28, St. Mary Axe, merchant; W. Baxter, Kilburn, no occupation; R. T. Lattey, 16, Devonshire-square, solicitor; W. J. Rhodes, Staines, merchant; A. Huish, Putney, buyer; P. Carnegy, Upper Norwood, no occupation; C. Friend, 34, Nicholas-lane, iron merchant. The first directors shall be Sir D. Salomons, Bart., P. Carnegy, W. Baxter, and W. J. Rhodes.

THE CO-OPERATIVE WHISKEY DISTILLERIES COMPANY (Limited). Capital 130,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* To carry on a wholesale and retail wine and spirit business. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Milburn, Beckenham; W. Bennett, Junior Army and Navy Club; E. Charter, Army and Navy Club; H. Corbett, 16, Cornwall-road; A. J. Davis, 7, Poultry; H. Fleet, South Hackney; J. W. Tricker, Croydon.

THE FORAGE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To supply, on co-operative principles, forage, fodder, and provender of every description. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. T. Gribble, 42, Essex-street; D. C. Dalgairns, Penge; R. G. Birch, 28, Clarges-street; C. Trotter, 42, Essex-street; W. Rogers, 17, Essex-street; R. A. Baker, Godstone; T. Segger, 125, Queen's-road.

THE PATENT SAFETY HELM COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To manufacture and supply apparatus relating to certain patents. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. A. H. Klein, 2, Darville-road; J. Davies, 21, Finsbury-park-road; C. Barnett, Roman-road; T. Sissons, East Dulwich; A. Aylard, Ilford; W. A. Barlow, 6, St. Paul's Church-yard; A. Page, Hatcham.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. JOHN CARTER, stock and share dealer, Camborne (June 24), writes:—A further improvement has taken place in prices of mine shares during the week, although there have been considerable fluctuations. Dolcoath shares at one time reached 55*l.* 10s., and down again to 52*l.* Peevor shares, on an improvement, touched 34*l.*, and have since been sold at 2 *l.* East Pool shares rose to 36*l.*, and again fell to 32½*l.*, sellers. Carn Brea shares fell from 75*l.* down to 68*l.* The standards during the week have been raised 3s. and again 2s. on the 22nd inst., making them 78s. and 79s. The market is steady to-day at subjoined quotations:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4¼; Carn Brea, 69 to 71; Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 8½; Dolcoath, 52½ to 53½; East Pool, 33 to 33½; Mellanear, 4¾ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7; North Busy, 32s. to 34s.; Penhalls, 2 to 2¼; Phœnix, 4 to 4½; Pedn-an-drea, ½ to ¾; South Conndurrow, 9¾ to 10¾; South Crofty, 13 to 14; South Frances, 15½ to 16; Tincroft, 17½ to 18½; West Basset, 17 to 18; West Frances, 15 to 15½; West Peevor, 7¼ to 7¾; West Seton, 20 to 21; West Tolgus, 55 to 57½; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 3¼ to 3¾; Wheal Grenville, 8¾ to 9; Wheal Jane, 3¾ to 4; Wheal Kitty, 5 to 5¼; Wheal Peevor, 29 to 30; Wheal Uny, 3¾ to 4; Wheal Sisters, 3 to 3¼.

— Mr. J. H. REYNOLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (June 24), writes:—The Cornish mine share market has very much improved since last week, and a good business is doing at quoted prices, as subjoined:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4¼; Botallack, 18 to 20; Carn Brea, 70 to 72; Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 8½; Dolcoath, 53 to 54; East Caradon, 2 to 2¼; East Lovell, 2 to 2¼; East Pool, 33½ to 34½; Herodsfoot, 4 to 4¼; Killifreth, ⅝ to ¾; Marke Valley, 3 to 3½; Mellanear, 5 to 5½; New Cook's Kitchen, 7¾ to 8¼; North Busy, 1⅝ to 1¾; Penhalls, 2 to 2½; South Crofty, 13½ to 14½; South Frances, 15¾ to 15¾; South Condurrow, 10 to 10½; Tincroft, 17¾ to 18¾; West Basset, 17¼ to 17¾; West Frances, 14½ to 15½; West Peevor, 7½ to 8; West Seton, 19 to 21; West Tolgus, 50 to 55; Wheal Agar, 5¾ to 6; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 4; Wheal Grenville, 8½ to 9; Wheal Jane, 3½ to 4; Wheal Peevor, 29½ to 30½; Wheal Kitty, 5¼ to 5½; Wheal Uny, 3¾ to 4.

— Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (June 24), writes:—The mining market opened strong at the commencement of the week on the further advance in tin, but the reaction since has brought several sellers at lower rates. There is, however, no difficulty in doing almost any amount of business at the subjoined closing quotations:—Bedford United, ⅝ to ¾; Carn Brea, 69 to 70; Clitters, 3½ to 3¾; Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 8¼; Dolcoath, 53 to 54; Devon Consols, 11⅛ to 12; East Caradon, 1¾ to 2; East Crebor, ⅝ to ¾; East Pool, 32 to 33; Glasgow Caradon, 1¼ to 1⅜; Herodsfoot, 4 to 4¼; Hingston Down, 1 to 1⅛; Marke Valley, 2¾ to 3; Phœnix, 4¼ to 4½; South Caradon, 100 to 102½; South Crofty, 12½ to 13; South Frances, 16 to 16½; Tincroft, 17⅛ to 18; West Basset, 17⅛ to 18; West Chiverton, ¾ to ⅞; West Frances, 14 to 14½; West Mary Ann, 1 to 1¼; West Phœnix, 2¾ to 3; Wheal Agar, 6⅛ to 6¾; Wheal Crebor, 3¾ to 4; Wheal Kitty, 5 to 5¼; Wheal Peevor, 29 to 30; Wheal Uny, 4¼ to 4½.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (June 24), write—The better tone noticed last week has continued to be observable during the past week. Prices, though the alterations are possibly not quite so numerous as we have sometimes had to report, have changed in a number of instances, but, except in coal and iron, the variations are mostly for the better. The same feeling of hope as we named in our last report seems to have possession of the market still, but has not yet assumed the more definite form which causes figures to rise steadily all round. The business done has been of an ordinary character, and is of moderate amount considering the general state of affairs, but the markets are far from active.

BANKS.—The business done has been restricted to Manchester and County, Manchester and Liverpool District, and Union Bank of Manchester, all of which have fetched about full figures lately touched. Southport banks have moved lately, the low price to which the announcement of call had caused them to recede having attracted buyers somewhat. The alterations are only higher. National Provincial ½, and Bank of Liverpool ¼.

INSURANCE.—Shares show some changes, which, though not very marked, are deserving of attention. Here, too, the variations are, with the exception of a trifling decline in Positive Assurance, all for the better Thames and Mersey Marine have lately been slowly but steadily advancing, and are now quoted 5/16 better than at last report, the others showing a rise being Royal ½, and British and Foreign Marine ⅜, Maritime 5/16, and Queen 1/16.

COAL, IRON, &c., and MINING have not produced any very great amount of business, but the prices, though in a few cases sharp falls are marked, have in many instances experienced an upward movement. The following are higher:—Tharsis, 1¼; A Knowles and Sons, 1; Bilbao Iron Ore, 1; Bolckow, A (fully paid), 1; ditto B, ½; Cammells, ½; Ebbw Vale, ⅜; and Canadian Copper, &c., ¼. Lower:—Silkstone and Dodworth, 2; Consett Iron, 1¾; Darlington Iron, 1 (call of 2*l.* per share announced); Palmer's Shipbuilding, 1; Bolckow, A (60*l.* paid), ½; Sheepbridge, ½; Browns, ⅛; and Pelsall Coal, ¼. A call of 3*l.* per share having been announced, payable on July 1 next, sent the shares down to 14 dis., at which one transaction was reported, but from this price the shares have steadily rallied, now standing at 12 dis., and strong buyers being far more plentiful than sellers. Ebbw Vales have ruled firm, with few lots offering.

COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING shares still have a dull market, and prices during the past day or two have weakened a little, but no great stress is laid on the market by sellers, and this arises probably from the fact that the shares of the week have to a great extent passed into the hands of *bonafide* investors, who are prepared to hold until better prices prevail, and this keeps off such a rush to sell as declining prices might produce amongst operators who could not afford to hold.

TELEGRAPHS.—Only Western and Brazilian have been done here, but Anglo-American and Direct United States Cable are both quoted ¼ better. Corporation stock show but one transaction, but Manchester Consolidated stock is marked ½ yet higher.——CANALS.—The chief feature is in Bridgewater Navigation Five per cent. Preference, 1*l.* paid, which still attracts attention at full prices.——MISCELLANEOUS do not call for any special remark, the only change being in Rylands, which are ¼, and Household Stores ½ lower.

RAILWAYS.—Business in rails continue on a limited scale. The value of pig-iron has been the test by which prices are for the moment governed. An improvement in this particular markets acted favourably on such lines as Caledonian, Great Western, and North-Eastern, in which speculation has been very rife, but the moment a decline in the value of metals was noted railways depreciated immediately, the Scotch line particularly. Traffics indicate a fair trade in the coal and iron districts, and so warrant to some extent the advances made. The immense increase in the North-Eastern line of nearly 500,000*l.* proves how largely the trade of that part of the country has changed for the better, and the dividend for this half year is expected to be a great advance on last year's. Sheffield deferred stock shows prominently in the fluctuations of the week, the last fortnightly statement pointing to an increase of expenses over that of receipts adversely influenced to a fractional extent both this and the ordinary stock of the company, but are again firmer, with others rails at to-night's close. Numerous movements have occurred in the new stock of the London and North-Western Company, but the price to-day—43⅜ to 43½ prem.—shows only a slight change. Brighton A are again prominent in the rise at 158 to 158¼, and the dividend is expected to come out handsomely. Canadians have not varied greatly, although traffics—Great Western, 3900*l.*, and Grand Trunk, 10,488*l.* increase—warrant better values. The former have shown re-

markably strong at the finish to-day, being 13⅛ buyers, and such a sharp rise would indicate something as to their prospects of amalgamation or working arrangements. In Americans the rise in Erie is 4¼, and Second Mortgage 3½, thus confirming our remarks of a week ago. Atlantic are ¼ to 2¼ higher, and now that the narrow guaging of their line is completed and they are thus enabled to run on to the Erie, their already healthy traffics should be added to and the line advantageously affected.

HULL.—Mr. W. FOWLER SUTTON, stock and share broker, St. Mary's Chambers (June 24), writes:—We have had a series of quietly firm markets for railway stocks this week, without any decided tendency either way. "Bull" speculators apparently don't care to commit themselves further, and are seemingly awaiting the announcement of dividends with every confidence of their being satisfactory, and it is then expected the public will purchase more freely, and so ease the market of its superfluous stock. There are no important changes to note on the week, but the "heavy" stocks have come more into favour. The market closes to-night with a very good appearance, and at about the best points. Canadian traffics still come highly satisfactory, and Grand Trunks have to-day another 10,000*l.* increase. The stocks, however, still lack buoyancy, though Great Western of Canada have had this afternoon a very smart rally, and closes at 13½. American stocks firm. No change in the quotations of local concerns. Hull Banks, 117. 15s.; London and Yorkshire Banks, 29s. 6d.; Hull Docks, 92; Hull Tramways, 9¾; Earle's Shipbuilding, 18; Sutton Gas, 13.

CHESTER.—Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS, stock and share broker, Corn Exchange Chambers, Chester, (June 24), writes:—Of local mining shares investors appear to specially favour those connected with the Halkyn district drainage scheme; and since the important rise during the past week a much more buoyant tone has prevailed. We have at last reached a point, I think, from which prices will now steadily tend upward, and especially as this district is fast gettint to be the chief centre of mining investment in this country. The prospectus of the Deep Level Mining Company has been published in your columns, and there should not be much difficulty in getting the capital subscribed. There are many local holders of shares who may now be encouraged by a prosecution which, let us hope, may be vigorous and wisely directed, of this too long-neglected property. The Rhydalun Company have also published their prospectus in your columns, desiring to make a further issue of a small number of shares at par, for the purpose of not trenching on profits in opening out new trials in this extensive property. The quotations of local shares are as follows:—Drainage shares are at 10 to 10½. Rhydalun at par. Deep Level at par. North Hendre, 6½ to 7½; Pen-yr-Orseed, 1 to 1½; Lady Ann, 1 to 1¼; Mwnbwll at par; Fron Hall, ¼ to ½; Gwern-y-Mynydd, 4 to 5; Minera, 11 to 12. Of foreign gold shares locally dealt in Pitanguis are at 4 to 5; Santa Barbara, 1½ to 2; Brazilian, 1 to 1¼. Advices from Pitangui, dated the 17th ult, state that the Ouro Podre vein, from which the yield for May had been 3006*l.* 17s. 6d., looked in all respects as well as when first met with. The 15 fm. level south had been extended for the month 15 fms. 1 ft. At this rate, the Antonio Dias lode should be intercepted during the coming month, when it is anticipated Pitangui shares will have a further considerable rise.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (June 24), writes:—During the past week the markets, being for a time good, have gone easier on realisations and the quieter tone of the metal markets; but considering the weeding out of weak speculations, which has been going on for some time past, there is no reason to doubt but that the share markets are in a comparatively healthy condition. The reaction in trade does not only seem arrested, but in some cases an improvement is noticeable, which should be stimulated by favourable harvest prospects and abundance of money, so that all influences certainly seem favourable for another rise in prices.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies the movements for the week have been irregular, in sympathy with the movements in the pig-iron market Steel Company of Scotland have advanced 7s. 6d. per share, Glasgow Port Washington, 1s. 6d.; Clyde Coal, also Monkland Coal and Iron each 1s. On the other hand, Bolckow Vaughan, A, are reduced 10s. per share; Benhar Coal and ChillingtonIron each 2s. 6d.; Scottish Australian Mining, 1s. 3d.; Marbella, 1s.; also Omoa and Cleland a similar extent. Benhar Coal improved to 44s., but have since relapsed to 40s. There has been a better tone in the iron market, and warrants at one time touched 49s. 11d. They are now easier, and the turn in the upward movement will certainly not induce to confidence, still investment purchases at or under present rates are sure to pay well in the long run. Steel Company of Scotland shares are still considered likely to rise, the contracts secured by Clyde firms for steel ships on Government account being considered in this company's favour. Cardiff and Swansea shares dull, although in addition to the new seam of coal discovered on their property, they have matured a scheme for modifying the original terms of purchase, so that a slight improvement in the coal trade will bring the shareholders in sight of a dividend. The Chillington Iron Company made a call of 2*l.* per share, payable on July which will realised 28,000*l.* The Rhymney Iron Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., or equal to 1*l.* per share on the 50*l.* shares, and 6s. per share on the 15*l.* shares, payable July 21. Andrew Knowles and Sons are at 11½ dis.; Bilbao Iron, 22; Bilson and Crump Meadow Colliery, 70s.; Bolckow, Vaughan, A, 74¼; ditto, B, 37¾; ditto (stock), 124 to 127; Charles Cammell and Co., 10½ dis.; ditto Five per Cent. debentures, 101; Chillington Iron, 70s.; Clyde Coal, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; Consett Iron, 13½ prem.; Great Western Colliery, 80s.; Henry Briggs, A, 11¼; John Bagnall and Sons, B, 27s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. dis.; Leeds and Yorkshire Co-Operative Colliery, 60s.; Marbella Iron, 44s. to 46s.; Mersey Steel, 50s. dis.; Monkland Iron and Coal, 40s. to 41s.; ditto (pref.), 4⅞ to 5⅛; Muntz's Metal, 16⅛; Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (pref.), 25 to 30; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Newport Abercarn Coal, 7 to 7¼; Oakham Colliery (pref.), 10s.; Omos and Cleland, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; Parkgate Iron, 30s. prem.; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 75s. dis.; Rhimney, 22s. to 24s.; Scottish Australian (new), 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Shotts Iron, 80s.; Silkstone and Dodsworth Coal and Iron, 32s. dis.; South Wales Colliery, 90s.; Steel Company of Scotland, 9¾ to 10¼; ditto (new), 9 to 9¼; Thorp's Gawber Hall Colliery, 27s. 6d.; Tredegar, B, 23; Wigan Coal and Iron, 85.

Shares of foreign copper companies have been in good demand, but prices are generally higher. On the week Tharsis New have advanced 1*l.* per share; ditto (10*l.* paid), 15s.; Huntington, 6s.; Panulcillo, Rio Tinto, and Yorke Peninsula (pref.) each 2s. 6d., and Canadian 2s. Cape shares are, however, easier. Tharsis advanced to 32¾ after the favourable meeting, but are now easier. Canadian, 33s. to 34s.; Copiapo, 8½ to 9½; English and Australian, 30s.; Huntingdon, 50s. to 51s.; New Quebrada, 80s.; Panulcillo, 80s. to 90s.; Rio Tinto 5 per cent., 95½; Virneberg, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Yorke Peninsula 5s.; ditto (pref.), 15s. to 20s.

In shares of home mines the tendency of prices has been upwards, but not much doing. Glasgow Caradons touched 29s., but are now easier. The principal advance is shown in tin shares owing to the favourable tendency of the market for that metal. East Chiverton has made a call of 3s. per share, and the accounts show a balance of assets over liabilities of 141*l.* This company's silver lead is very rich in silver; the agents hope to double the returns, and say that the lode in the 90 fm. level has improved. Redrock has sold 30 tons of lead at 90*l.* a ton, and the Grogwinion has sampled 100 tons for sale on June 29. The meeting of East Roman Gravels will be on June 30. Aberdunsant are at 1s. 6d.; Berehaven, 4s.; Bedford United, 10s. to 15s.; Bettws-y-Coed, 16s. 3d.; Carn Brea, 72¼; Clementina, 22s. 6d.; Devon Consols, 12; Dolcoath, 54; East Buller, 15s. to 20s. East Crebor, 20s.; East Caradon, 45s.; East Pool, 35; Frongoch, 60s. to 70s.; Fortescue, 35s.; Flintshire Consols, 20s.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 60s. to 70s.; Great Laxey, 18; Killifreth, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Killaloe Slate, 10s.; Lady Bertha, 5s.; Levant, 10 to 11; Leadhills, 60s. to 65s.; Llanwrst, 12s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 65s.; Mid-Devon Copper, 6s. 3d.; Mining of Ireland, 57s. 6d.; North Molton, 10s. to 15s.; New Cook's Kitchen, 7¾ to 8¼; New Kitty, 25s.; Pant-y-Mwyn, 40s.; Prince Patrick (pref.), 20s.; Rhydalyn, 10; South Cambrian, 6s.; South Darren, 65s.; South Caradon, 90; South Condurrow, 10½; South Frances, 16; Tamar, 25s.; Tankerville, 80s.; Tincroft 18; Polooth, 10s.; Van, 18½; West Basset, 18½; West Caradon, 5s.; West Chiverton, 2s. 6d.; West Kitty, 20s. to 30s.; West Polgooth, 25; West Seton, 20; West Tolgus, 57½; West Pateley Bridge, 30s. to 40s.; Wicklow Copper, 6s. to 7s.; Wheal Grenville, 9½; Wheal Jane, 90s.; Wheal Kitty, 4¾ to 5¼; and Wheal Owles, 7¼.

In shares of gold and silver mines business has been quiet. Richmonds have advanced 5s., to 15¾, 15⅝; this week's run is $80,000, and reported new discoveries are still being made at the mines. The capital of the company is 270,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares, on which they have returned in dividends 434,517*l.* The meeting of the Kapanga Company is to be held on June 29. Australasian mines are at 5s. Cedar Creek are 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Colorado, 35s.; Consolidated, 12s. 6d to 17s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 15s.; Eberhardt, 57s. 6d.; English-Australian, 10s. to 15s.; Emma, 8s. 9d.; Frontino, 62s. 6d.; Gold Coast, 10s.; Last Chance, 5s.; Pestarena Pref., 20s. to 25s.; Pitangui, 60s. to 80s.; Port Phillip, 9s. to 11s.; Ruby, 7⅝; Rio Grande, 80s.; Rossa Grande, 3s. 9d.; Sierra Buttes, 31s. 3d.; South Indian, 35s. 9d.; South-East Wynaad, 40s.; Tecoma, 6s. to 8s.; and United Mexican, 42s. 6d.

In shares of oil companies there has been a decided upward tendency, owing to the reported rise in petroleum. Broxburn and Young's Paraffin have both advanced 1*l.* 12s. 6d. per share; Uphall, 30s.; Oakbank, 6s.; and ditto new, 5s. 6d. Young's Paraffin shares touched 13¾, but are now easier again. Runcorn Soap and Alkali, 40s. dis.

In shares of miscellaneous companies there is no particular change to notice. Neuchatel Asphalte shares should be worth attention about 10s. to 13s. 6d., if it is true, as has been stated, that if they wound up they would be worth 1*l.* per share; but the reconstruction scheme should be in the company's favour. Palmer's Shipbuilding, 9¾ dis. Prices of wagon companies shares are—Birmingham, 15¾; Bristol and South Wales, 6¾; Gloucester, 8¼; Metropolitan, 55s. prem.; Midland, 11½; Railway Carriage, 5½; Railway Rolling Stock, 7½ to 8⅝; Scottish, new, 62s. 6d. to 65s.; Swansea, 65s.; and United States Rolling Stocks, 17¼ to 18⅛. Chemical companies shares are not much altered, notwithstanding the more favourable prospects of the agricultural interests. Langdales, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; Lawes, 5¼; Nitro-Phosphate, 11¾; and Newcastle, 87s. 6d. to 90s.

THARSIS SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY (Limited).—At the meeting of this company the Chairman stated that, notwithstanding the depression which has so long continued to affect the commercial interests of this country, the business of the Tharsis Company had gone on steadily and prosperously, yielding results which now enable a dividend of 20 per cent. to be paid, to largely write down the assets, and to add to the reserve fund in a manner which cannot fail to give increased security and value to the property. The quantity of mineral raised from both mines had increased, but owing to the reduced consumption of pyrites, both by alkali and manure makers, the shipments have been less. However, the loss in quantity exported has been in great measure compensated by the ore sent home being selected and richer in copper. The production of precipitate on the mines and that of refined copper in the metal works have been larger. The average price of copper has been about 4*l.* per ton less, whilst sulphur has realised about 3s. per ton more, and iron ore a fractional advance over last year. The rates of freight have also been slightly more favourable to the company, and the costs of production have been materially reduced. Very great improvements have been introduced on the mines, which have contributed to the more economical and better working in the past year, and will do more so in the current one. The fusion with the French company is completed. In regard to the accounts, it was explained that "the mines," which stood in the last balance-sheet as an asset for 430,900*l.*, are now reduced to 360,000*l.* by the transfer to the "works, buildings, machinery, and plant account" of the property; and plant of the French company, amounting to 52,895*l.*, and by a depreciation of 17,904*l.* This asset will be steadily written down. It is hoped this year will derive some benefit from the silver process, on which considerable sums have been expended at all the metal works in Great Britain. The reserve fund now stands at 40,124*l.*

In regard to the prospects for the current year the Chairman said the deliveries of pyrites are likely to be larger than last year; the price of sulphur remains the same. The production of copper and iron ore will be fully maintained, and the great bulk of the iron ore has been placed at prices averaging 3s. to 4s. per ton more than last year. The price of the company's great staple—copper—still remains low, but not lower than the average of last year, and the sales indeed, so far are above that average. The directors hope the market may have seen its worst, and that with a good harvest we may have a general improvement in trade, and a return to something like former prices for copper. One of the French directors present made a very satisfactory statement of their absolute confidence in the undertaking.

HUNTINGTON COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY.—The ninth annual meeting of this company, on Wednesday, passed off very well. The large sum of 95,951*l.*, which stood at the debit of the suspense account of four years ago, has been reduced to 41,721*l.* In further reduction of this sum they had owing by Mr. Huntington about 6200*l.* and 2800*l.* due by Mr. MacEwen, so that they could safely say their financial position was 60,000*l.* better than four years ago. One of the directors went out to Canada to consult personally with the manager as to the best means of making their property productive and lessening the cost of manufacture. He likewise arranged for a large output and supply of ore for smelting and refining on a regular and extended scale during the current year. By a moderate outlay these things, the directors consider, are now being attained. Since the beginning of May they had heated some quantity of ore, and the reports they had from the mines continued to be of the most favourable character. The copper produce was equal to English best selected, and promised to take well in Canada, where they expected to dispose of a considerable quantity of it, and thereby get the benefit of the 10 per cent. protection duty. The Sutton property purchased amounted to 30,000 tons. The prices ruling during this latter period were extremely low, and the profits were absorbed by the continuous litigation in which the old Flagstaff Company was involved. The company, in fact, sunk under the weight of its debt and the decisions which involved the loss of its title. For some time past the improved price of lead has more than covered the cost of working, and advices received this month (April) report a further discovery of large ore bodies in the fifth, or lowest, level.

It is the opinion of mining engineers that continuous ore bodies will be met with as further depth is attained, and evidence in support of this view is furnished by the operations in adjacent mines, which have opened out ore bodies of great value at a much greater depth than the lowest Flagstaff level.

The cost of hoisting the ore from the lowest levels of the mine necessitates the construction of a new tunnel for the purpose of striking the lode some 500 ft. below the present workings, whereby the expenses of hoisting and pumping would be avoided, a saving of not less than £10,000 per annum effected, and the drainage of the mines perfected. The machinery would still be useful in the further working of the mine to a greater depth. The directors are advised that for driving this tunnel adequate capital is provided.

The ore is conveyed by a substantially built covered tramway, of recent construction, from the mouth of the existing tunnel to the railway, which carries it to Salt Lake City and to Sandy, the ore market of the territory.

The present company is not, and will not be, in any way connected with the old Flagstaff Company, but will start free and clear from all the debts and liabilities of that unfortunate venture. It was, however, the desire of the proprietors of the American Mining Company that in the allotment of shares in the present undertaking preference should be given to the share and debenture holders of the old Flagstaff Company, a desire in which the promoters of this enterprise heartily concur.

The Chairman of the late shareholders' committee has expressed his readiness to accept the invitation of the directors to attend with another member of the committee when the allotment of shares is made, so that the share and debenture holders of the old Flagstaff Company may be assured of the fulfilment of the pledge given in the preceding paragraph. The members of the committee so attending will be other than the member who has accepted a seat at the Board.

The price to be paid for the above properties is £51,500, payable as follows:—£25,000 in cash, and £26,500 in fully paid-up shares of the company. The only contract entered into by the company is one dated May 22, 1880, and made between Ellis Pearson of the one part, and the company of the other part, and having for its object the sale and purchase of the mineral properties above mentioned.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with a copy of the above contract, may be inspected at the offices of the company. Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be had at the offices of the company, from the bankers or broker

Applications for shares on the subjoined forms should be sent to the Bankers. or to the Secretary, together with a deposit of 10s. per share.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1880.

THE NEW FLAGSTAFF CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the Directors of the New Flagstaff Consolidated Silver Mining Company (Limited).

6, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers, Messrs. Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder, and Co., 62, Threadneeele-street, E.C., the sum of £....., being 10s. per share on application for ..... shares of £1 each in the New Flagstaff Consolidated Silver Mining Company (Limited), I request you to allot to me the said shares, and I hereby agree to rccept the same or any smaller number, and to pay the balance due thereon on the terms and conditions stated in the prospectus, and request you to register me as a member of the company.

Name in full.....
Address .....
Description .....
Date ..... Usual signature .....

THE New Flagstaff Consolidated Silver Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £80,000, IN 80,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

45,000 Shares will be offered to the public at par, and 8500 Shares will be kept in reserve, to be issued hereafter at a premium of £1 per share.

10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

No payment will be made to the vendor until the titles to the properties have been perfected to the satisfaction of the Directors, and approved by the Counsel of the Company.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

E. PEARSON, Esq., 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C., and Worcester Park, Surrey—CHAIRMAN.
Major-General G. E. ASHBURNER, Carlton Road Maida Vale (late of the Military Account Department, Government of India).
G. G. L. MACPHERSON, Esq., 5, Craven Hill Gardens, W.
W. H. ROWSE, Esq., Watford.
JNO. WALKER, Esq., Oxford House, Croydon.

DIRECTORS IN UTAH.

JAS. H. BEATTY, Esq., United States Attorney, Salt Lake City, Utah.
F. W. BILLING, Esq., Germania Smelting Works, Salt Lake City, Utah.
W McCORNICK, Esq., Banker, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BANKERS—Messrs. PRESCOTT, CAVE, BUXTON, LODER, and CO., 62, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

WM. ELEY, Esq., 55, New Broad Street, E.C.
Messrs. WATT and ANDERSON, S.S.C., 9, York Place, Edinburgh.
The Hon. JOHN R. McBRIDE, Counsel, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BROKER—WM. WARD, Esq., 75, Old Broad Street, E.C.

AUDITORS—Messrs. BROWNE, STANLEY, and CO., 5 and 6, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

SECRETARY—MR. A. A. DE METZ.

OFFICES—6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring by purchase the following properties (recently belonging to the American Mining Company of Utah), comprising the Flagstaff Patent, the Virginia Mine, the South Star and Titus Mines, all being contiguous, and situate in the Little and Big Cottonwood Districts, County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

These properties are estimated to contain about 732,470 square feet, having a lineal measurement of about 1800 ft. immediately on what is locally termed the Flagstaff lode, or more correctly the mineral zone, which has an average width of from 200 ft. to 300 ft.

It is intended to add certain adjoining claims on the lode, having a superficial area of about 289,878 square feet, for which the necessary arrangements have been made, the cost of which is included in the purchase; and to lease such other mining claims as may be found advisable.

The various properties above enumerated are:—

1ST.—The Flagstaff Mine, which comprises but a small portion of the property for some time supposed to belong to the Flagstaff Silver Mining Company (Limited)—hereinafter called the old Flagstaff Company. That company obtained a patent in 1872 from the United States Government, but unfortunately they took it at nearly a right angle to the lode, and by a decision last May twelvemonths of the Supreme Court at Washington the patent was held to cover only 100 ft. in length upon the mineral belt. It contains, however, the shaft leading to the underground workings, machinery for hoisting and pumping, tramway (2500 ft. in length), workshops, &c.

2ND.—The Virginia Mine, which consists of the ground along the lode north and west of the Flagstaff Mine, and is 200 ft. in width on the south side of the dividing ridge between the Big and Little Cottonwood Districts, and 400 ft. in width on the north side; the total length is about 1600 ft.

3RD.—The South Star, and Titus Mines and claims, lie south and east of the Flagstaff Mine, and consist of 610 ft. on the lode by 200 ft. in width. In consequence of disputes with the old Flagstaff Company as to the boundary lines, a large extent of the Titus Mine has not been worked for years, and is comparatively virgin ground. From the favourable appearances of the ore bodies already opened out, it is confidently anticipated that new ore discoveries will be met with on resuming the development of the mine.

It is to be observed that the above enumerated mines include within their limits the whole of the property sold to the old Flagstaff Company for £300,000, and for the working of which that company was formed, and attention is directed to the fact that the proposed company will acquire at a cost of about one-sixth of the foregoing sum, not merely that ground but considerable and important additions. The present owners, aware of the careless investigation of the titles by the Flagstaff proprietors, and anxious to guard against litigation in this respect in the future, have spared no pains to perfect their titles to these properties.

The value of this mineral property is well known, and it has been the subject of fierce contention for some years past. It has been inspected and reported on by various mining engineers, and always in the highest terms of commendation; but without adopting the more extravagant of those reports it is believed that the extent of ground covered by these locations, or mineral setts, may be reasonably calculated as capable of returning from £20,000 to £30,000 profit per annum—but of course this result would be dependent on the amount of capital employed in the development.

The ore from this mine is a ferruginous ore, combined with carbonate and oxide of lead, carrying silver and a small percentage of gold, with large bodies of galena, and is greatly sought after by the smelters of ores in this district on account of its superior fluxing qualities. These ores have always commanded the highest prices in the Utah market, and are readily sold—in fact, contracts for delivery in advance can always be made.

On the all-important point of the productive power of these mines, the output has averaged from 1872 about 13,000 tons per annum, which may be estimated as worth about £1,000,000 gross. It is, however, impossible to speak with certainty, owing to the interrupted possession of the company, and the absence of accounts, but from January, 1877, to January, 1879, the output of ore of all grades

eared to be a good thing, secured at an exceptionally low price. There were dications that they had in their property good ore ground, for which they had either rent nor royalty to pay. It seems this company has now got out of troubled waters and has better times in store.

DEEP LEVEL MINING COMPANY (Limited).—This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring a lease of the Halkyn Deep Level Mines, which are situated on the Halkyn Mountain, in the county of Flint, at a royalty of 1*l.* per ton on all lead ore raised. These mines yielded in former years immense returns of lead ore, but the working of them was abandoned many years ago owing to the impossibility of keeping out the water. It is expected the mine will now be completely drained by the operations of the Halkyn District Mines Drainage Company, whose level has now passed beyond the southern boundary of this company's sett. There can be no doubt if any of the mines in the drainage are to do any good this one has as good a chance as any other, if not better, as it comes nearest to the mouth of the level. The purchase-money has been fixed at 8456*l.*, payable entirely in fully paid-up shares, leaving 11,544*l.* available as working capital, which is considered amply sufficient. The shares are 1*l.* each.

EBBW VALE COAL, IRON, AND STEEL COMPANY.—At the meeting of this company to-morrow the report to be submitted for year ended March 31 states the net profit was 33,814*l.*, but no dividend is recommended. It appears 60,000*l.* of the company's debentures have been deposited as security against over drafts from their bankers, and the directors having got rid of the incubus of the first and second mortgages, and entered into a scheme for the payment of the debentures, which is working well, have determined to ask the shareholders to agree to postpone division of any profits until these bank balances are extinguished or put upon a more satisfactory footing.

NEW FLAGSTAFF CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—It appears this company holds an agreement executed by the late owners of the property by which they become possessors of these and other valuable properties in the Utah Territory, but the directors of the new company are willing that the shareholders in the old company get a preference in the mine. If the shares go to a good premium it offers those who subscribe a chance of getting something out of the fire. Two years ago the mines lately owned by the original Flagstaff Company were taken possession of by judgment creditors, and although there has been a pretence on the part of certain persons that the old company is still in possession of the property, it is an undoubted fact that they have not a shred of property left. The mines have always been considered good, and the ore commanded the highest price. The present company acquired the property at a cost of about one sixth of the original purchase money. The capital is fixed at 80,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The monthly sale on the 17th inst. was 160 tons computed, realising 519*l.* 5s. 6d., or an average of 64s. 10d. per ton. Last month's sale was 150 tons, at 73s. 4d., while the sales in June for several years past have been—In 1879, 180 tons, at 80s. 4d.; in 1878, 230 tons, at 79s.; in 1877, 250 tons, at 83s. 5d.; in 1876, 260 tons, at 102s. 3d.; in 1875, 250 tons, at 92s. 2d.; in 1874, 240 tons, at 115s. 8d. This is the company's sixth sale for the current financial year. The proceeds of these six sales as compared with those in the corresponding period last year show a decrease of 323*l.*, but 186 tons less ore had been sold this half-year.

The following calculations show the yield per cent. on money invested at present prices in the shares named, based upon the last average yearly dividend being maintained:—In oil companies Broxburn would yield 10⅞; Oakbank, 9⅝; Uphall, 5⅜; and Young's Paraffin, 9½. Antrim Iron Ore, A or B shares, would yield 4¼. Great Laxey Mine, 6½; Liverpool Rubber Company, 7¾; Milner's Safe, 8¾; Scottish Australian Mining, 8½; Starbuck Wagon, 5; Steel Company of Scotland, 4⅞; Scottish Wagon, 5⅛; Tharsis, 6¼; ditto, new, 6¾.

WEST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—It is understood this company has money in hand sufficient to carry on operations for all this year, although before that they expect to havs a very important course of ore, for their lodes are the best of Devon Consols, and untouched. Precisely as Devon Consols went through a mass of gossan on their lode before they got their great deposit, so this mine has been going through no less than 54 ft. of gossan. The lode is 64 ft. wide, and considered a splendid one.

JOHN BROWN AND COMPANY (Limited).—This company's annual report shows a balance of 56,244*l.* available for division, which includes 20,447*l.* brought forward. A dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended, carrying forward 21,973*l.* The directors express great satisfaction with the results of tests of the company's compound steel and iron plates made on their Chairman's patents, and look forward to considerable orders in addition to those already in hand. They also expect an early improvement in prices.

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, stock and share-brokers, Princes-street (June 24) write:—At the beginning of this week prices of railway stocks were strong, but they have since become depressed, and now stand much the same as they did a week ago, and the amount of business doing is very limited. Bank stocks are offered, and prices of some have declined since last Thursday. Clydesdale is down from 215¾ to 214, and Union from 217 to 215½. The rise in metals brought on a spurt in mining and mineral shares, but the improvement has since to a large extent been lost. To-day prices are good. Since last Thursday Canadian Copper have risen from 30s. 6d. to 33s. 6d., Glasgow Port Washington from 46s. to 48s., Huntingdon Copper from 52s. 6d. to 59s., Tharsis from 30½ to 31¾; Benhar Coal have receded from 42s. to 40s.; Clyde Coal from 45s. to 44s., Broxburn Oil have risen from 19¾ to 21; Oakbank Oil from 41s. to 47s. 6d., Uphall Oil from 7⅜ to 8⅞, Young's Paraffin from 11½ to 12¼.

IRISH MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES' SHARE MARKET.

DUBLIN, JUNE 24.—The amount of business doing in mine shares is still extremely limited, almost the only transactions having been a few in Berehaven, at 3s. 9d. and 4s., yesterday. Bank shares, and those of tramways, are also extremely quiet; and, although there is little done in railways and gas, the sellers are in both cases much more numerous than the buyers. Among the quoted prices are—Alliance and Dublin, 17¹⁵⁄₁₆; Arnotts, 6⅜; MacSwiney, 7⅝; National Discount, 4½.

CORK.—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and SONS, stock and share brokers, South Mall (June 23), write:—The market for most securities has continued dull for the past week, and business was on the whole rather limited. Great Southern and Western Rail stock remains 116¼ to 116½, and Midlands at 99. Bandons rather heavy at 93½, and Limericks 39¼. Provincial Banks were done at 63, and Nationals at 65½. Munsters 7¼, and the New Shares 15s. prem. There were several transactions in Hibernians at 44¼ to 44¾. Cork Steam Packets have been in demand at 13 to 13⅛, and Lyons shares at 4½ to 4¼. No change in Gresham Hotels, but Daly's shares are 3½, Goulding's 8*l.* 18s. 9d., and Levy's shares 6½ to 6¾; Gas shares at 7½ per share.

THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.—Some strong buying was evident in the Trunk market. Prices were not elevated more than ¼ per cent., but signs are not wanting to show that every effort is about to be made for a run upwards. Compared with prices ruling in April, when a dividend was less a certainty for the Second Preference, the Thirds still show a fall of nearly 10*l.*, and the Seconds one of 6*l.* Prices closed as follows:—First Preference, 86½; Second Preference, 71½ to 72; Thirds, 37¼ to 37½; Ordinary, 20½ to 20⅜. The latter have been as high as 25. In home railways, Caledonians, which in the early part of the week were below 107, touched 109¼.

MONDAY.—Trunks were again largely bought, but the closing prices were not the best. The Seconds touched at one time 72½, the Thirds 37¾, and the Firsts 87. Erie shares were dealt in at $39, and Atlantic First Mortgage at 67*l.* Home Railways were moderately active. Great Western (recently 114) fetched 120. Berwick was sold at 160, having been bought in the course of the present account at 155. Business was done in Devon Consols at 12. Wheal Peevor were quoted 33 to 35, Wheal Crebor being 4 to 4¼.

TUESDAY.—A reaction was visible in all the markets, with the exception of Eries and Atlantics. The dull state of the weather induced some selling of the passenger lines, while a fall in crude iron, and bad Sheffield statement, brought down the others. Caledonian sharply receded from 109¼ to 108¼, the fall in Sheffield and British being from ½ to ¾. The Erie shares were largely dealt in at over $40, and Atlantic First Mortgage at over 67. Trunks gave way, particularly the Third Preference. The easier state of the tin market brought in sellers of the leading Cornish mines, at a fall of from 1*l.* to 2*l.* per share.

WEDNESDAY.—Realisations were again the order ot the day. Caledonian that on Monday touched 109¾, were dealt in to-day at 107¾. Midland shares declined ¾, and Sheffield, A, ½. American stocks were unfavourably affected by a decline at New York in Eries. Atlantic and Great Western First Mortgage fell ¼, notwithstanding the announcement of 222 miles being narrow gauged in the course of one morning. Mining shares were inclined to dulness. Tincroft and Devon Consols fell ½.

THURSDAY.—For the first time since 1875 the Imperial Ottoman Bank is enable to declare a small dividend—5 per cent. Every share carries a further liability of 10*l.*, yet, odd enough, has commanded a premium for some time past. The report just issued enters fully into the present position. The bank's property mainly consists of over 6 millions of Turkish obligations. Of this about 2,700,000*l.* was advanced in 1875 against Turkish stock, with a stipulation that it was not to be realised save under certain conditions. Were it now realised (the report adds) it would, at the present market price, repay somewhat more than one-fourth of the advance. The markets generally showed some recovery in the afternoon. Caledonian recovered 1*l.* from the lowest touched.

FRIDAY (*Opening*).—The American market is firm, Eries being 41*l.* 5s., Atlantic Firsts 67*l.*, and Pennsylvania shares $54. Atlantic Leased 1873 are, however, exceptionally flat, and quoted no better than 35 to 37½. The Bonds were carried over last account at 43½. Brighton, A, 158¾. Great Western, 119¾ to 120. Dover, A, 133½. Egyptian Unified, 61¼ to 61½. Grand Trunks show but little change, the Firsts being 86, Seconds 72, and Thirds 37. Carn Brea, 72½ to 75. Frongoch, 3½ to 4. Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9¼. Ruby, 7¾ to 8¼. Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 8½.——*Two o'Clock.*—Great Eastern have suddenly given way, on fears of there being no dividend this half-year. The price is 60¾ to 61, or ⅞ below that of last night. On the other hand, Sheffield (A) have reached 57, being a rise of ⅞. Atlantic Firsts are in demand at 67*l.* 10s., and Pennsylvania shares have reached $55. Dover, A, have improved ¼, and Brighton, A, have fallen ¼. Flagstaff, ⅜ to ⅝. Tankerville, 3½ to 4.——*Four o'Clock.*—Depression on the Paris market has brought down the price of foreign bonds here. Unified are ½ below the last. Trunks have relapsed, the best market being Atlantic Firsts, which are strong at 68. Leased 1873 have recovered to 37, 39. Brighton Aquarium, 5⅜ to 5⅝. Royal Aquarium, 3⅞ to 4½. New Shariston, 3½ to 4. Newport Abercarn, 7 to 7½. Chapel House, 1 to 1½.

FERDINAND R. KIRK.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

A few fluctuations have taken place in the metal markets, but the tone has been firmer, and there is evidently a more wide-spread demand. Prices of mine shares have consequently advanced; as for instance Wheal Peevors, which we recommended last week at 28, have been 33, but are now somewhat lower. With an advance in tin there must be a corresponding improvement in price of these shares, and we believe they are now (at 30) well worth buying. Since our last article there has been some excitement in Crebor shares. A most remarkable report from the manager was received last Saturday. There really was not a word of encouragement in it. To publish all that was said about it would be dangerous. However, to quote the words of Capt. Andrews in a letter complaining of our remarks in these Notes last February—"The committee of Wheal Crebor are fully competent to do their own business"—and we understand they have this week dispensed with the services of Capt. Andrews. The shareholders are to be congratulated on the step at last taken. Readers of the *Mining Journal* will recollect that such a step was counselled last year and again in February in our Notes. Various points may alter in value, but we believe that Crebor will be a paying mine for some time to come. There is scarcely a doubt that the shares will be considerably higher in a very short time, and purchasers acting on our advice will realise large profits Lead is better, and we shall be much surprised if there is not soon a rush for lead shares. Cheap shares with no further liability should be bought, and no better can be found than North D'Eresby Mountain shares at 20s. The mine is managed by a most reliable and competent agent, and is opening out in a most promising manner, The appearance of the winze in the No. 2 adit leads one to expect very important results at an early date. There is no risk in buying shares at 20s

ALFRED E. COOKE.

76, *Old Broad-street, London, June* 25.

THE VAN MINES—MONTHLY REPORT.

June 23.—As under please find my monthly report upon this mine. The 120 west is now driven 79 fms. west of shaft. The lode in this end at present is very strong and masterly, showing spots of lead, but not rich enough to value. The lode, which has been running south for some time, is regaining its proper course.—The 105 West: This level is now 157 fms. west of shaft, and for the last 7 fms. we have been driving alongside a lode, varying in produce from 1 to 2 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. We appear at this point to be catching the ore ground seen going down on the bottom of the 90 above. The stopes in the back of the 105 west are worth on the average 2¼ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; mean width, 18 ft. 6 in. The 90 is now 166 fms. west of Seaham's shaft. We have a very pretty lode in the footwall of the level, worth 18 cwts. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The cross-cut at the 162 west is driven 4 fms. 4 ft., but after the first 3 ft. nothing of value was discovered. The stopes in the back of the 90 are on the average 17 ft. 6 in. wide; worth for lead ore 18 cwts. per cubic fathom. The 75 fm. permanent level west is pushed forward as usual by four men. The stopes in the back of the 75 are on the average 24 ft. wide; worth for lead ore 22 cwts. per cubic fathom. The 60 west is driven 180 fms., but nothing of value discovered. We are pushing this level forward to get under Edwards' shaft as soon as possible. The stope in the back of the 60 fm. level is on the average 20 ft. wide; worth 24 cwts. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stope in the back of the 30, east of shaft, is 12 ft. wide; lode worth 1 ton of lead ore per cubic fathom.—North Lode: We have driven 28 fms., but have not yet intersected the lode. I think, however, from the appearance of the ground to-day that we are not far from it; it all depends upon its underlay.—Surface: Everything at surface is going on satisfactorily. Our sales of ore this month are 200 tons of lead ore, and 150 tons of blende.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The directors' report, prepared for presentation at the meeting on Wednesday next, states that the profit and loss account for 1879 shows that the value of the ore and metal returned for that year was 254,562*l.* 10s. 1d. The average assay of the ore was 30⅞ per cent., and the average price obtained has been 12·3¼ per unit. The costs were 165,340*l.* 4s. The result is a net profit for the year of 89,222*l.* 6s. 1d., which, with the balance of 17,389*l.* 1s. 1d. from 1878, makes a total of 106,611*l.* 7s. 2d. This amount has been thus dealt with:—52,500*l.* has been paid in dividends, 1656*l.* 6s. 3d. in income tax, 3500*l.* has been carried to the landed estates and buildings sinking fund, 3500*l.* to the stocks, plant, and machinery guarantee fund, 10,000*l.* to the railway and jetty sinking fund, 1000*l.* to the mineral rights and inferior ores sinking fund, 1000*l.* to the smelting works sinking fund, and 8000*l.* to the reserve fund, leaving a balance of 25,455*l.* 0s. 11d. to be carried forward, out of which a dividend of 20s. per share has been declared.

The directors have considered it desirable to add these amounts to the various sinking funds, and to the reserve fund, as the profits for a portion of the past year were exceptionally large, owing to the favourable prices for copper ore that existed for a short period, and of which the directors took advantage by making sales of all ore of which they were able to ensure prompt delivery, and because the great depression which had previously ruled had for some years rendered it impossible to carry off to those funds such amounts as in more favourable circumstances would have been desirable.

The use of the rock-drilling and diamond boring machines has been suspended. The use of rock-drills was found unprofitable compared to boring by hand, owing chiefly to the great cost of the coal required to supply them with power. The nature of the deposit at Ookiep, and the facility with which it can be rapidly developed, materially diminish the advantage derivable from mechanical appliances for driving and sinking when working under the conditions existing there.

DEPTH OF THE COMSTOCK MINES.—There are now three mines in Gold Hill which have reached the 3000 level, and of these, two are over 3000 ft. in perpendicular depth. The Belcher last year sunk its sump 34 ft. on the slope below that level. The Crown Point has also the sump of its incline winze below that level. The Yellow Jacket has reached the 3000 level with its perpendicular shaft, which is now the deepest straight hole in the ground on the continent. As soon as the diamond drill determines that no water lies below the present workings the shaft will be sunk 66 ft. further and a sump then made. It will then be the deepest mine in America. Its 3066 level will be even with the 3000 of Belcher and Crown Point.—*Gold Hill News.*

RINGOLD.—Prof. Price, with a corps of engineers and workmen, has been busily engaged in laying off the ground and preparing for the erection of works and prosecution of active mining operations at the Epley Mine, near Ringold.—*Mountain Democrat*, May 29.

INSPECTORSHIP OF METALLIFEROUS MINES FOR CORNWALL.—The appointment of Inspector of Metalliferous Mines in the West of England, in the place of Dr. Foster, who removes to North Wales, is definitively made, as previously stated, and the gentleman appointed, Mr. Frecheville, will commence his duties early in July. The name of the new Inspector is quite an unfamiliar one in this locality, and he is not at all known in the district. He has, however, had a good deal of experience of mining matters in different parts of the world, and was trained at Jermyn-street, where he studied in 1869, subsequently becoming an Associate of the Royal School of Mines. The district assigned comprises Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and part of Dorset. The appointment is worth, we believe, 600*l.* a year, free of all expenses. The Morning News remarks:—One of the first appointments held by Mr. Frecheville was as mining engineer in Japan, the post, singularly enough, being one that had been offered to Dr. Foster, who however, was about to be married, and did not accept it. Mr. Frecheville remained in Japan, from 1872 to 1875, and afterwards became manager of a gold mine in the Caratal gold field, Venezuelan Guyana. Since then he has been engaged in the conduct of mining operations in various parts of the United States and in Spain. He brings to his new duties a familiar acquaintance with practical mining under most varied conditions; and in all probability will soon familiarise himself with the conditions of mining as practised in Cornwall and Devon, and the bearings theron of the Metalliferous Mines Act. He is fortunate, however, in having had as his predecessor so excellent an organiser and so thoroughly qualified an official as Dr. Foster, who has cleared away all the difficulties which at first beset the administration of the new legislation, and leaves the office to his successor in what we may fairly call thorough order—to use a technical phrase, a "going concern." On the other hand, it is no easy matter for a stranger to follow a gentleman who is so universally esteemed as Dr. Foster, and who has so thoroughly well known how to be at once considerate and firm.—*West Briton.*

SALE OF TIN ORE BY TICKET.—The following tenders for 60 tons of West Seton ore, 40 tons of Carn Brea, and 15 tons of Tincroft were sent in on the 23rd inst.:—

	West Seton.	Carn Brea.	Tincroft.
Daubuz and Co.	£49 7 6	£48 10 0	£47 17 6
Bolitho and Sons	48 12 6	48 10 0	47 17 6
R. R. Michell and Co.	48 12 6	48 10 0	47 17 6
Williams, Harvey, & Co.	48 12 6	48 10 0	47 17 6
Redruth Company	48 12 6	48 10 0	47 17 6
Penpoll Company	48 10 0	47 10 0	47 15 0

It will be seen that West Seton ore (60 tons) was sold to Daubuz and Co. at 49*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton, an excess of 15s. beyond the other next bidders. Bolitho, Michell, Williams, and Redruth tenders were exactly alike—48*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton. The Penpol Company was the lowest tender—2s. 6d. below the four last companies, and 17s. 6d. below Daubuz and Co., who became the purchasers. For Carn Brea tin (40 tons) the five old companies were exactly alike—48*l.* 10s. per ton. The Penpol Company was here also the lowest tender—2s. 6d. per ton below the buyers. For Tincroft tin (15 tons) the five great companies were exactly alike—47*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton—2s. 6d. per ton above the Penpol Company, an excess of 2s. 6d. per ton only. It will be seen that the Penpol Company was the lowest tender in each instance. In the case of Carn Brea ore they were 1*l.* per ton below the best bidders, and in the case of Tincroft 2s. 6d. only, and the same with regard to West Seton ores. A disparity of 2s. 6d. per ton is exceedingly small.—*West Briton.*

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, June 23: Produce eleven days (first division of June), 10,000 oits.=3875*l.*; yield, 5·8 oits. per ton. Profit for the month of May, 5500*l.* All going on well.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: Week's run, $80,000, from 1200 tons of ore. Refinery, $57,000.

— R. Rickard, June 2: Report of the different operations for the past week: The 200, south from No. 16 chamber, has been extended 16 ft. in ledge matter; in the present end there is no ore, and work has been suspended. The 200 north-west drift has been advanced 5 ft. in hard limestone. The 200 drift, north from No. 16 chamber, has entered a large natural cave 85 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 35 ft. high; the northern end of this cave is immediately over the rise in back of the No. 15 chamber; this will, in my opinion, insure us a continuous ore body from the 200 to the No. 15 chamber. In the bottom of the cave there is debris, but ore can be seen on the western side; we are now putting in ladders to examine the top, where we expect to find some ore. The 400, north from No. 11 chamber, has been extended 5 ft. in hard ground. The 500, west from No. 12 chamber, has been connected with No. 15 chamber, which will facilitate the extraction of ore from this part of the chamber. The 500, north from No. 12 chamber, has been connected with the winze sunk from north of No. 14 chamber; in the winze there are good ore indications, and at places some bunches of ore, which we are following. The 600 west drift has been extended 18 ft.; the ground is favourable for drifting, but does not look so favourable for ore as it did. The 600, west from south fissure, have been extended 9 ft. without any change. The 700 west on fissure, has been extended 29 ft. in favourable ground for drifting. The drift from winze below the 700 has been extended 38 ft., with ore all the distance, varying in width from 1 to 3 ft., which is of good quality. In the winze connecting the 600 and 800 levels the dividing and ladder way is being put in preparatory to starting a drift below the 600. The 900 west drift has been extended 4 ft. in hard ground. The 900 north has been advanced 11 ft. without any change to mention. All the chambers are opening out well, and show no signs of diminution in the quantity of ore. The furnaces were closed down on Monday morning to put in new driving-shaft, the one replaced being bent. The furnaces were idle nearly 48 hours; everything is again running smoothly.

ALMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from Mr. Clemes, dated June 3: I have remitted you bullion, $2900.

ISABELLE (Gold and Silver).—Foreman's report for week ending May 30. Advance made, 48 ft.; total distance from mouth, 2690 ft.; from monument, 2762 ft. The slow progress is due entirely to the extreme hardness of the rock, more fully explained in the accompanying progress returns in items "time occupied in drilling the face," the number of "drills sharpened," and quantity of "powder consumed." Although a large quantity of the latter was used it was not wasted, as the character of the formation called for every ounce exploded. Strata of spar crossing the face indicate softer ground in the near future. Machinery all working smoothly.

PESTARENA.—June 15: Val Toppa: The Intermediate end under Zero, on Marmo Rosso lode, has become poor, the ore seeming to take a greater rise than the level. At No. 1 level, on west lode, the orey part seems to be further east than the end, and the level is being turned to intercept it. No. 2 level, on west lode, begins to give ore in patches, forming into a regular branch, whilst the same level, on the flat lode, is going through a good channel of ground, chiefly talcose schist, with a small vein of ore following the back. At the Intermediate level, under No. 2, the end on middle branch has improved on getting through the cross-course; now worth 6 tons per fathom, and the most southern stope on the great quartz lode at this level is opening out a thick side branch east, which gives a good quantity of average ores. No. 3 level, on middle branch south, shows a flat bed of coarse quartz, which it is hoped will develope into workable ores. The cross-cut east from No. 3 has been suspended through lack of hands, but is now going again, more men having fallen in. No. 2 level north, on the western lode, will now be started also, to prove whether this lode joins the great quartz in that direction or again diverges from it.—Pestarena: The 33 end, on No. 1 lode, has a small lode of coarse work, producing about 3 tons per fathom, of 10 dwts. per ton, and the same level on No. 5 lode is in stiff schist, with good walls but no ore. At the 55, No. 1 lode, a little calcareous rock is appearing on the east side, and although producing no ore it is likely to do so soon. The 65 north, on No. 5 lode, has a small branch of decomposed rock, producing saving work, and likely to improve, whilst the same level south shows a good lode of quartz and pyrites holding nearly to bottom, yielding 6 tons per fathom of 1 oz. per ton. The 80 north, on the No. 1 lode, is giving saving work, and likely to improve, there being strings of pyrites mixed with the rock. The trial drive from rise above the 80 north is poor, and the men are removed below to stope the ore being wanted. Ore is coming in at bottom of winze below the 100 north, and it is hoped a good lode will soon be seen there. The 110 or bottom level is looking well in both ends just now; north two good branches of ore are dropping in, producing 7 tons of 25 dwts. per ton, and south there is a regular lode of rich pyrites, yielding 6 tons of 30 dwts. per ton.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines see this day's Supplement.]

The following Reports were received too late for insertion in the proper place:—

COURT GRANGE.—J. G. Green, June 23: I beg to report progress for the week as follows:—The water is clear from the 65, but before pitching on the bottom lift it is necessary to put in a dropping pipe to keep cistern full and plunger working with a full supply of water. This is now being done, and I hope to get it completed and cross-cutting at the 77 commenced in a few days. The 45 is improving in appearance. The 30 is worth 14 cwts. per fathom. The 14 is not so good; worth at present 10 cwts. per fathom. There is a lot of gossan and loose ground in the end, which I hope to get through and into richer ground again very shortly. There is no change to notice in the stopes. Most of the passes in the mine are full of stuff, and we have commenced to draw two stems per day in order to clear same. We have got the stone-breaker repaired, and have this week been crushing until 10 o'clock every night, and shall continue to do so until we work off our stock of ore stuff while the water lasts. We have about 4 ft. of store-water in Broginin reservoirs, but owing to a piece of loose rocky ground in the north side there is considerable leakage; when it becomes clear I will have it covered with clay.

AMERICAN LEAD.—A correspondent favours us with the statement of the Leadville mining cutput to May 8. The daily average during the week ending May 1 was 899½ tons; during the week ending May 8 it was 874½ tons. The smelters' output for the week ending April 26 was $525,134; for the week ending May 3 it was $292,724.

TREATING GOLD-BEARING SULPHURETS.—According to an invention recently tested with success at Philadelphia, the ore is first passed through a powerful rock-breaker, in which it is broken into small pieces. From here it goes into a pulverising machine, where it is reduced to grains so fine that they will pass through a sieve running 3600 holes to the square inch. Thence it is put into the ore roaster. This is the chief feature of the process. It is composed of fire-clay retorts of cylindrical shape, built one above the other in four tiers, the entire structure being 15 ft. high, 8 ft. wide, and 12 ft. deep. The heat in the retorts varies, the lower one being the warmest and the upper the coolest. The powdered ore is passed into the rear of the top retort, and is moved slowly along by means of a comb worked by machinery until the front is reached; thence it falls into the retort below, then moves back, and the operation is repeated until the last and bottom retort is reached, when it passes out, the whole operation consuming about four hours. By this process the sulphur is burnt out of the ores, the base metals are oxidised, and the gold is left in a free metallic state. After this the ore, having been cooled, goes into an automatic amalgamator. Here it is treated with hot fumes of mercury, which instantly attach themselves to the precious metals and amalgamate every particle of the free gold in the ore. By the other processes numberless small pieces of gold, which have not gravity enough to attach to the plates, float away and are lost. With the use of hot mercury, however, these small particles are rolled into globules and are consequently saved. Again, when ordinarily treated, small portions of gold become coated with copper and iron, and are thus lost. In this process, however, such a coating is stripped off by the action of the hot mercury, a condition of amalgamation which is never accomplished when cold mercury is employed. After passing from the amalgamator the ore is thoroughly cooled and then thrown into settling pans filled with water, which are kept agitated for the purpose of settling the quicksilver containing the gold. This is next placed in a retort, where the mercury is separated from the precious metals.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 18	Berlanga (to arrive)	220	£10 7 6	Panther Lead Co.
19	Foxdale	100	11 13 0	Weston, Son, and Co.
22	Owm Pryf	30	10 3 0	ditto
24	Berlanga	157½	10 3 6	Walker, Parker, and Co.
—	ditto	80½	9 8 6	ditto
—	Van	150	11 3 0	Panther Lead Co.
—	ditto	50	11 3 6	A. Evton.
—	East Roman Gravels	25	9 13 0	J. Walton and Co.
—	Gorsedd and Nerllyn	10	9 15 0	—

BLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 24	Van	75	£2 7 6	Swansea Vale Co.
—	ditto	50	2 7 6	Villiers Spelter Co.
—	ditto	25	2 5 6	ditto

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERLLYN.—John Roberts, June 23: I have nothing new to report this week. The stopes and the ends have just exactly the same appearance as last week. We have been hindered two or three days with the dressing, but we have some water now to go on again.

ASSHETON.—J. Garland, June 23: The lode in the stope in the back of the 30, east of footway rise, is 3 ft. wide, and yields saving work for blende and lead ore. The pitch in the back of the 20, south of Mawr shaft, is without material change. A new pitch has been set to two men in the bottom of the 20, east of Mawr shaft. The pitch in the back of the 50 fm. level, east of boundary shaft, is yielding well.

BEDFORD UNITED.—R. Goldsworthy, June 16: The lode in the 138 east is about 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 127 east has been taken down, and as far as seen is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 115 east is 2 ft. 6 in. wide; a very promising lode, now worth 12*l.* per fathom. Two stopes in the back of the 138, two stopes in the back of the 127, and one stope in the back of the 115 are worth on an average 8*l.* per fathom. We have commenced to costean for the Bridge lode, and hope to report something as to its appearance in my next.

— R. Goldsworthy, June 23: No lode has been taken down in the 138 or the 127 east since my report of last week. The lode in the 115 east has improved: now worth 12*l.* per fathom. Four stopes are worth on an average 7*l.* per fathom. I am pleased to say that we have cut the Bridge lode in costeaning, and as far as seen is all that can be desired. We now propose to cut down the costean pit and prepare to sink a trial shaft on its course.

BETTWS-Y-COED.—M. H. Whitford, June 23: The 30 end to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by six men 1 fm. at 11*l.*; lode yielding fully 25 cwts. per fathom, and water flowing more freely, and from the appearance I expect a great improvement at this point in a short time; the end will open out a splendid section of valuable ground for stoping. A rise and stope in the back of the deep adit level east of engine-shaft by six men, at 30s. per fathom; the lode will yield from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead per fathom; this is in a piece of ground 14 fms. high and about 70 fms. long of valuable ground. A stope in the back of the deep adit level on the north part of the lode by two men, at 28s. per fathom; yielding 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. Three stopes in the shallow adit at 30s., 28s., and 26s. per fathom, and yielding in the aggregate 25 cwts. of lead per fathom. I would again remark that the sinking of the mine should be commenced as early as possible; this being carried out, and a little better price for lead, here is a lasting and remunerative property.

BLAEN CAELAN UNITED.—J. Pell, June 24: The cross-cut driving north at the bottom of the shaft in the 30, below adit, 55 fms. from surface, is driving in beautiful killas, with branches of spar and spots of copper and lead, but not to value, about 8 or 9 ft. remain to drive. The stope in back of this level is not quite so good, but in the back of the 20 it has improved. The cross-cut to intersect south lode is this week in a soft blue killas. All other points without notice. Machinery all working well, and there is an abundance of water.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, R. Harris, June 19: The 42 east end is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The west end is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 30 east is worth 9*l.* per fathom. The winze below this level is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The 20 east end is producing some low-quality tinstuff, and the ground is getting somewhat easier for driving.

BODIDRIS.—H. Hotchkiss, June 23: The sinking of Meadow shaft, below the 90, is going on regularly; the rock is of a dark colour and thickly laced throughout with spar, wherein we find a sprinkling of lead ore. This ground very much resembles the ground wherein the ore was found in the adjoining mines in such abundance, and I look forward to the same results here when in the lode. The 60 east is poor for ore, but of a kindly appearance; the cross-cut driving south from this level is in good firm mineral ground, with spar interspersed throughout the end; progress here rather slow. In the 17 east of shaft the men have been clearing out their stuff and securing the ground, so that little has been done in driving since my last, consequently there is no change in the lode to report on. The cross-cut which we have been driving south from the middle at the 60 I have this day suspended, as I do not see anything worthy of a further trial here. I shall put these men to sink on the Maes-y-Pwll lode from surface, west of Meadow shaft, and as near to the junction of this lode with the middle lode as I possibly can. This will be an excellent trial, inasmuch as it will be in maiden ground and in the western productive measures.

BWLCH UNITED.—N. Bray, June 24: Ritchie's engine-shaft is now 10 fms. 5 ft. below the 100, and I have decided to continue it to a depth of 12 fathoms before cutting lodge and fixing pitwork; we are now carrying a few inches of the south part of the lode, containing quartz, lead ore, and blende its full width, and produce will soon be produced by cutting the lodge above referred to; present price for sinking 18*l.* per fathom. The 100, east of Ritchie's shaft, has been let at 6*l.* 10s per fathom; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, but there is no alteration in its appearance since my last report. The 80 east is driving upon a lode nearly the width of the end; the men at this point will be removed to the 60 as soon as the stuff has been cleared; present price 6*l.* per fathom. The stopes working in the back of the 70 never looked better than at present, and I am safe in estimating their produce at fully 30 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom.—Surface Work: The crusher-wheel and connections to the crusher are completed, and the carpenters are now engaged in fixing the crown wheel for driving the jigger and getting the latter in order of working. There are yet a few small fittings to be had from the foundry for this machinery, and I am urging their completion as much as I can, and I hope in the course of a week or two to have everything ready for a start.

CAMBRIAN MINES.—Thomas Glanville, June 19: ESGAIR FRAITH: Eastern Shaft: By Wednesday next we shall have finished timbering and dividing the shaft below the 86 yard level, and when this is completed shall make preparations for sinking another drift. The lode in the 106 yard level will produce at present 2 tons of copper ore per yard. The lode in the winze sinking below the 86 yard level east will produce 2 tons of copper ore per yard. The stopes above the 70 yard level east will yield 2 tons of copper each per yard. The lode in the 86 and 70 yard levels remains the same as when last reported on. The lode in the 46 yard level is one mass of gossan, and pouring out large quantities of water. We are preparing another lot of ore for market.

CARNARVON COPPER.—John Roberts, June 24: The water is out from the bottom of the bottom of the new shaft, and to-day we shall start driving towards the sump. At the old mine we are repairing the footways, and a stull that had broken down at the 70. At the No. 1 trial the orey part is getting wider, and there are stronger patches of copper and blende. At the trial on the mountain there is a very strong gossan, and the lode looks very kindly.

CLEMENTINA.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, June 23: We have nothing special to report here with regard to our operations during the past month. The stopes and rise in the 34 have been yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead per fathom, and so has the sump in the 15. We have about 5 or 6 fms. more to communicate these points, which, when done, will thoroughly ventilate the places, and enable us to raise the lead at a much cheaper rate. Since the rain we have re-attached the pump at the roadside shaft, and the water is forking nicely; and when the place is dry we shall resume working the stope in the bottom. We are pushing on the dressing, and purpose sending out samples for 10 tons at the end of this week or the beginning of next.

COMBMARTIN.—J. Harris, J. Comer, June 24: We have cut through the lode in the 17 south-east, and find it from 4 to 5 ft. wide. There are two veins of strong sulphur mundic about 6 in. and 3 in. wide; the latter is on the footwall of the lode; the larger vein is spotted with lead and blende, and the lode shows these minerals with white iron and quartz more or less throughout its whole width, and we think it is undergoing a favourable change. The lode in the 17 north-west has also been cut through, and is fully 5 ft. wide, with a leader of about 1 ft. wide riding on the hard part of the lode, carrying small seams of lead and blende, and we are also finding small patches of blende and lead in the hard part. The lode in this end is also looking more encouraging for an improvement. In the winze sinking below the adit level we have no change to report in the appearance of the lode since our last, but the ground is favourable for sinking.

CWM PRYF.—Absalom Frances, June 23: The incline rise over the deep adit is producing 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. The stope on south lode west of rise, over Midway level, is worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stope west of ditto, on main lode, is producing 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stopes east and west of inclined rise, over Midway, on main lode, have improved, and are worth 30 cwts. of rich ore per fathom. The stopes east and west of ditto, in bottom of the No. 2 adit, are worth 22 cwts. per fathom of good ore. The stope over No. 2 adit is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 30 tons of ore tendered for on the 22nd inst. was purchased by Messrs. Weston, Son, and Co., Bristol, at 10*l.* 3s. per ton.

CWMYSTWITH.—June 23: The 15, to drive east of Pugh's cross-cut, on the new lode, by rock drill; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom; the ground in the end is now more favourable for driving, and we are making better progress than formerly. The 15, driving west of Pugh's cross-cut, on the new lode, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 12 cwts. of lead and about the same quantity of blende per fathom, and looks promising to further improve. Gill's lower level, driving east of No. 1 winze, on the new lode, is producing saving work for lead and blende; we have taken two men from this level, as we cannot expect (from the appearance of the level above) to have much more productive ground before us. The 12, driving east of cross-cut, on the new lode, is suspended for the present. The winze sinking below Gill's lower level, on the new lode, is all the width of the winze, and is producing about 1 ton of lead and blende per fathom; total, 13½ fms. Winze No. 1 sinking below Gill's lower level, on the new lode; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom, for the length of the winze, 9 ft. The rise over the 15, west of Pugh's cross-cut, on the new lode, is now up about 10 fms. from the bottom of the 15, and we propose starting to drive in the coming week; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Pitch over Level Fawr, east of Level Fawr cross-cut, on the copper lode; lode 6 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Pitch under Kingside adit level, east of Kingside shaft, on Kingside lode and branches; the north branches are producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The pitch in the back of Kingside adit level, east of Kingside shaft, on Kingside lode and branches; lode 5 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Pitch over Gill's upper level, west of Gill's cross-cut, on the Comet lode; lode will produce about 10 cwts. of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom. Pitch over Level Fawr, on Kingside lode and brancees, is suspended.

D'ERESBY CONSOLS.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, June 23: We are getting on very fairly with the clearing up of the shaft in the open-cast on the the Cobbler's lode. The bottom appears to be getting near the rock, and by next week we hope to be able report something good. The Owen's lode is much the same as we reported last week. There seems to be a nice little change for the better on the Gorse heading; there is much more of the lodestuff in the end, and nice stones of lead. On the Red lode there is no change ao notice.

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, June 23: During the past month we have removed the old engine and fixed the new, which works admirably, and we are quite sure that the difference between it and the old in the consumption of coals will soon pay back the outlay. We have put in a new bob in the top of the Gorse shaft, in place of the sheave and chain, reducing considerably the friction in working, and reducing correspondingly the steam-power required. We have also raised the top of the shaft, in order to make tip room for the "deads," and have made arrangements to land the orestuff at No. 4 adit, and bring it direct to the dressing-floors by tramroad, thus doing away with the cost of rewilling and carting. We have also brought up a large conduit to the mouth of No. 4, so as to give room to any excess of water that may be caused by flooding with rain, and which had formerly under such circumstances gone down to the bottom of the mine, causing expense and hindrance. We have also had to re-lay the tramroad from the Gorse shaft to the dressing-floors, which will be quite completed to-day, and to-morrow we shall start winding and working altogether on a better system. We have not yet completed a reservoir near the dressing-floors, which we are making to utilise a good deal of water that was running waste. We have resumed driving the 15 towards No. 5 sump; the ground at present is very favourable, and if it continues so we shall drive it up in three months. In No. 5 stope, in the roof, we have a large heap of leadstuff to haul away, which we shall get up and treat directly. We have been for the most part cutting through the lode here to test its value going up towards No. 6, although it is not a rich lode, yet we believe that when opened on, having the advantage of breaking a large quantity of stuff, it will pay very well.

DEVON COPPER AND BLENDE.—Wm. Skewis, June 24: Since the last report the clearing of the adit has been completed. The men are now stoping the back, from which they are breaking some good work for copper and blende. A good 40-inch engine has been purchased, and the engine-house set to rebuild. This is now being pressed forward with all speed, and is to be ready to receive the engine in six weeks from next Monday. Between this and the starting of the engine all necessary arrangements will be made for the dropping and fixing of the pitwork at the shaft.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—A. Francis, R. Prince: There are indications in the driving of the 66 that the lode we are in search of is close at hand. No. 1 stope continues to yield splendid ore both grey and blue. In addition to stoping it away we are opening fresh ground which will pay well for working. As we have such splendid ore in the bottom of the 112 east we have put six men to sink on its course, and we expedt to be able to send you a very favourable report of this operation. We have six men obtaining very good ore in the back of the 112 west. Our other tributers are doing well, and we shall send off to-morrow another parcel of lead—say 10 tons.

DERWENT.—John Morpeth, June 22: The list of bargains let here on Saturday is herewith sent.—Jeffries Shaft, Middle Vein: The 95 fm. level east still produces 24 cwts. ore per fm. for full width, 9 ft. No. 1 stope in the back is 7 ft. wide, and for this width is worth 20 cwts. ore per fm. No. 2 stope yields 15 cwts., width of vein 4 ft. Two sets of men are working the flats in both places; the yield is 16 cwts. ore per cubic fm. On the same vein, over the 93 fm. level west of shaft, No. 1 stope yields 14 cwts. ore per fm.; No. 2 10 cwts., both 4 ft. wide, and the flats are yielding 17 cwts. per cubic fm.—Sun Vein: The 70 east on this vein is 2 feet wide, worth 16 cwts.—Westgarth's Shaft, Middle Vein: Here we have nine bargains set on stoping under and over the 93 fm. level, east of shaft, whose respective yield is 19, 15, 14, 20, 22, 16, 20, 15, and 15 cwts. ore per fm. The rise in the back of the cross-cut at the 93, on north vein, opposite Westgarth's shaft is now in the shale bed between the tuft sill and the great limestone, and is let at 4*l.* per fm. We shall reach the latter sill almost at once. The rise in the 74, 220 fms. west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and produces 26 cwts. ore per fm. for length of rise, 9 ft.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Isaac Richards, June 24: Wheal Josiah, New South Lode Shaft: In the 130 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and small quantities of both mundic and copper ores. In the 115 west a cross-course has been met with which has displaced the lode probably a little to the south, and a cross-cut will be put out in that direction for proof of same.—Wheal Emma, Inclined Shaft: In Dawe's cross-cut south at the 190 east the new south lode referred to in last report has been cut through, proving it to be 6 ft. wide, and of a most promising character throughout the whole width, being composed of very fine capel, quartz, prian, fluor, and copper ore; worth 2 tons, or 6*l.*, and 4 tons of mundic per fathom. The men are now engaged driving west on the course thereof, where it is of the same general very promising character. In the 137 east, east of Friend's cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, mundic, and a small quantity of good quality copper ore.—New Shaft, New South Lode: In the 205 west the lode part cut into 6 ft. wide, is composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, a little copper ore, and mundic, worth 5 tons of the latter per fathom. In the 190 west the lode part being carried 1¼ ft. wide, yields a little of both mundic and copper ores. Hockaday's winze in the bottom of the 190 west, for some time suspended in consequence of water, has been resumed; the lode in which is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and a little copper ore. In the 115 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, prian, mundic, and a small quantity of copper ore. In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and small quantities of mundic and copper ore.—Railway Shaft: At the 190 the north part of the lode has been intersected and cut through, proving 3 ft. wide, and of a very fine appearance, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, and copper ore, worth 3 tons, or 9*l.*, and 4 tons of mundic per fathom, and driving on its course eastward will at once be commenced. In Floyd's cross-cut south at the 175 west the ground continues favourable for progress, and congenial for mineral. In Cheynoweth's cross-cut south at the 160 west the ground is favourable for progress, and highly mineralised. Fox's winze in the bottom of the 160 west has been communicated with Marshall's rise in the back of the 175, the lode proving at point of communication worth 4 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. At Watson's the repairs of the shaft are nearly completed, and the hauling machine, pulley-stand, &c., are being repaired, and will be ready for hauling in the course of a few days.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER-LEAD.—Wm. Richards, June 23: There is no alteration in our stopes since last report, the men are making good progress in the 24, we have finished repairing the shaft, &c., and shall push on with dressing the ores for market as soon as we have completed some slight alterations in the dressing-floors. I have to-day sent forward a sample of the ores, and hope it may reach you in time for the meeting.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—J. Browning, June 22: I have no material alteration to report since my last in the driving of the adit end going west; we have commenced cross-cutting south, and find the ground good, strongly indicating another lode not far distant. The whole of the ground in this sett is highly mineralised, and in the district of rich and valuable mines.

EAST LONGSTONE.—J. James, June 24: The ground is much harder in the end. We are passing through a hard capel lode, containing sulphurous mundic, the angle of which has no doubt thrown the lode back. We hope soon after getting through this cast to find the main lode.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, June 24: The engine-shaft below the 97 makes fair progress, and the rock looks like that in the highly productive sections of the adjoining mine. The lode in the 97 south is about 3 ft. wide, and yielding good stones of lead ore. The 86 south is in a very nice looking lode, worth 1½ to 2 tons of soft rich lead ore per fm. and looks like improving shortly. The pitch in this level, near the shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fathom. The winze below the 70 is opening out a splendid bunch of lead ore, worth 3 to 4 tons per fathom. This is the best bunch of ore I have ever seen in the mine, and I look upon it as a bunch lengthening and increasing in value as we go down. The pitches are yielding their usual quantities of lead ore. We have to-day sold 25 tons of lead ore for 24*l.* 5s.

EAST VAN.—W. H. Williams, June 24: The trial cross-cut for the north lode is driven 10½ fms. We are daily having spots of copper and lead in the stuff, but I believe the best part of the lode is before us. I have let the cross-cut to six men, at 80s. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL BULLER.—W. Tregay, June 24: The No. 1 lode in the 40 east end produces silver gossan, and indications of the near approach of copper ore. The 40 cross-cut is being pushed on towards the other lodes with all speed; ground favourable for driving.

EAST WHEAL CREBOR.—G. Rowe, June 23: The mine is now in fork to the 60, and the engine and whim shafts clear of the old timber and rubbish. We are now preparing a new set of bearers and drawing-lift to drop to the bottom of the mine, or the 70, which I am informed is approaching the rich course of ore going down below the 60. The lode I find is worked very extensively, and large quantities of ore have been taken away in the upper levels.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrall, June 23: Sevorgan: The 13 is set to drive east, by six men, at 7*l.* per fathom. The lode contains a little tin, and we expect an improvement in this end after we reach the cross-course.—Tregonibris: Set six men a bargain, at 16*l.*, to enlarge the middle shaft to the 22 fm. level, and have given them 10s. in 1*l.* for any tinstuff they may save. We are clearing the 22 west towards this shaft, by six men and two boys, and have about 15 fms. more to reach it. We are anxious to effect a communication with this shaft, as it will thoroughly ventilate the mine, and enable us to work it vigorously. We have set pitches to six men, at tributes of from 10s. to 11s. in 1*l.* We have six men and three boys sinking a winze below the adit level on a south lode, at 11*l.* per fathom, the winze to be carried 9 ft. loug. The lode is nearly 2 ft. wide, and we shall be able to give its value in our next report.

FORTESCUE (Stannagwyn).—J. H. James, H. Harris, June 24: Since our last report we have cleared out foundations for calciners. The stamps will be erected in a few days, and immediately we shall commence laying out ground for buddles and dressing-floors. The engine and boiler are all complete. The stopes produce the same quantity and quality of lodestuff as last reported.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., June 19: The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 117 east is carried 3 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of sulphur and arsenical mundic per fathom mixed with ore. The lode in the 105 east is showing a very kindly appearance, yielding 4 tons of arsenical mundic and ore per fathom. The No. 1 stope in the bottom of the 105, west of cross-cut, is worth 10 tons of mundic and ore per fathom. The No. 2 stope in the bottom of the same level is producing 12 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. The lode in the 95, west of the cross-cut, is yielding 4 tons of mundic per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 95 is yielding 12 tons of mundic per fathom mixed with ore.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, June 22: The sinking below the 102 is being pushed on, but the progress is slow until we have sunk and cut the necessary ground for bearers and cistern, and fixed the standing lift; we shall then put in the penthouse, and work all the time with a full pare of men. All this we are doing as fast as possible. The south lode, in the 102 east, has a kindly appearance, producing some good ore, worth about 5*l.* per fathom. The 90 west, on the north lode, is worth 6*l.* per fathom; the ground is still hard, but we hope it will change soon. The 90 east is producing good stones of ore, but not much to value. The rise on south lode is worth 12*l.* per fathom, and we hope to hole this to a cross-cut from the 78 in a day or two, which will open out some more ore ground for stoping. In the 90 cross-cut south we have just cut a branch; we hope this will change the ground, and we shall soon cut the south lode, which cannot be now more than 2 or 3 fathoms ahead. No other change of importance. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are looking a little better, and the stopes turning out about their usual quantities of ore, varying in value from 10*l.* to 18*l.* per fathom.

GORSEDD AND MERLLYN.—W. Edwards: We have now risen from the 70 to the 60 east and obtained splendid ore therefrom. The men will now continue the driving of the 70 east, which we expect will open out a very profitable section of ground. In the 50 west the ground looks very favourable; the tributers are doing better this month. We sold another parcel of lead ore yesterday—10 tons, at 9*l.* 15s. per ton.

GREAT DYLIFFE.—R. Dean, June 16: Llechwedd'du: The engine-shaft is down 5 fms. 2 ft. below the 108. We are unable to resume sinking at present owing to the bottom of the mine becoming flooded during the late scarcity of water for pumping. The 125, driving west of Bradford shaft, has been extended 4 fms.; this level is also under water at present. The stope in the back of the 95, west of Bradford shaft, by four men, at 20s. per fathom and 70s. per ton of ore.—Dyliffe: The stope in the No. 1 in the back adit level west of cross-cut, by four men, at 35s. per fathom and 40s. per ton of ore; worth about 12 cwts. per fm. The stope (No. 2) in back of adit level, west of cross-cut, by four men, at 40s. per fathom, and 40s. per ton of ore; worth about 9 cwts. per fathom; we expect both these stopes in better ore shortly. The stope (No. 3) in back of adit level, west of cross-cut, by two men, at 55s. per fathom.—Tributers: Llechwedd-du: We have eight tribute pitches on this lode, set to 25 men, at 109s. per ton of ore.

Dyliffe: We have one tribute pitch on this lode, set to two men, at 100s. per n of ore. The recent rains have filled all our pools except the large one, which lso filling rapidly.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. T. Harris, June 24: Roskell's Shaft: We started the gine and new pitwork yesterday, and brought the water to surface, but require ditional balance on the main rod to work satisfactory; this will be added at ce.—Engine Level: The pitch in the back of the 60 west has improved for d ore, and continues to yield good quantities of blende.—Garden Shaft: No. 1 ving east the lode is worth 1 ton of blende and 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. o. 2, sinking below the level, is producing no ore to value, but the ground is ry promising for an improvement; the same may be said of the cross-cut driv- g south.—Office Shaft: The pitch in the 60 yard level is producing ore as for ne time past.

GRIFFIN.—Charles Knecebone, June 23: The winze sinking below the adit rth is in a large lode, showing good lead for full width. Other points with- t change. Dressing up ores at surface and from intermediate level going on gularly.

GWERN-Y-MYNYDD.—A. Francis, June 24: Fawnog: The driving east of ammock sump in the south ore run of the bottom flat has, during the last few ys, come in contact with what we term a nip—that is, the roof and floor of the s has become harder and closer together, the only effect of which is somewhat retard the progress, but I am glad to say the same favourable appearances ntinue, and that we are breaking nice ore, not only in the ground passed rough, but in the vein over the flat right up to the forebreast of the level in estion, which is the best indication of large ore deposits ahead. We are doing we can to push this level, in order that we may cross-cut to the main ore n about 15 yards north of the one in which we are now driving, and that gave t such magnificent results westward for a length of nearly 100 yards. I have thing to add to my last report upon all other points further than to remark at satisfactory progress is being made.

HERODSFOOT.—P. Temby, June 17: The 160 north is progressing very satis- ctorily, and the lode is fully 5 ft. wide, and of the same value as last reported. e continue to open up in this direction a very profitable section of ore ground. e 205 north is still worth 20 cwts. of ore per fathom, and a splendid looking lde. The winze sinking below the 205 south has improved; the lode is now 4 ft. ide, and worth 20 cwts. of ore per fathom. This winze is about 12 fms. south f the 215 end. All other points of operation are without any change of im- rtance.

HERODSFOOT.—P. Temby, J. A. Temby, June 24: The lode in the 215, driving uth, is strong and masterly, and this week has further improved, now worth to 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have about 10 fms. more to reach the dip f ore gone down in the 205 fm. level. The winze sinking below the 205 fm. vel is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fm. There is no other change in this part of he mine since our last advice. The lode in the 160 fms. level, driving north, is ightly disordered, but still is a very good lode. To-morrow being our mea- suring day and Saturday our settling day a full report shall be forwarded next week.

HINGSTON DOWN.—T. Richards, June 23: The lode in the deep adit level ast of the south cross-cut contains capel, quartz, and mundic, and continues to roduce rich stones of copper ore. The ground in the rise in the back of the eep adit against the shaft is favourable, and good progress is being made. The nking of the shaft is still going on very satisfactorily, and rapid progress is ing made. The masons have commenced building the engine-house.

LADY BERTHA UNITED.—Thos. Nettle, June 23: In the cross-cut adit uth the ground is a little improved, and we have set the same at 6l. per fm. e have not yet cut the south part of the lode. From the deepening of the bby and wheel-pit we shall have some good stone for building purposes.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, June 24: In the adit south of new shaft we re driving a cross-cut west directly south of the junction of the lodes referred to in late reports as a trial point. The forebreast is letting out a good quantity f water, and I am hoping to find the principal parts of the main lode standing n that direction. Nothing new elsewhere.

LEAD ERA.—J. A. Ede, June 24: When looking at No. 2 shaft yesterday I ound the water was very low, and going off at that level, therefore I put four en on here from the adit. I think very highly of this point, it is on the strike f Carrington lode, and the lode can be seen in the grit.

LLANDEGLA.—H. Hotchkiss, June 23: I have no important change to report m from here this week, as all points are in appearance as when last I informed ou. We have had a pile of orestuff brought to surface from the north lode, hich is of good quality and strength, as if it was connected with a strong body f ore. The appearance of the lode is as good this week as last with regard to he promising indications, but the ground being of a hard nature we are unable o make very speedy progress in its development. The heavy rains that we have had the last few days give us extra trouble both here and at the new shaft, but this will only be while the wet weather continues.

LOMAX.—W. Argall, June 23: Thompson's lode is almost 2½ ft. wide; we ppear to be getting out of the gossan, and the lode does not contain so much ron pyrites as we have had. If we can meet with a cross branch to act as a eder I think we shall get an improvement.

MARKE VALLEY.—Wm. George, James Stenlake, June 24: No lode has been aken down in the 148 east since last reported on. In the 90 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and it is very pleasing to remark that it has never looked so well as at the present time, having improved since our last report, and is now worth from 2½ to 3 tons of ore per fathom; this is a very important feature in the mine, as it is going away entirely into new ground. There is no other change to notice. A full report will be given next week.

MELLANEAR.—J. Gilbert, June 23: Gundry's Shaft: The lode in the 40, driving east on south-east part of lode was driven last month 2 fms. 0 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and producing 1½ ton copper ore per fm. The 50, driving west on south- east part of lode, was driven 4 fms. 0 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The 60, driving south-east, west of shaft, was driven 4 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 80, west of shaft on the main lode, was driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore and blende, but not sufficient to value. The 70, west of shaft, driving east on the south-east part of lode, was driven 3 fms. 0 ft. 4 in.; the lode 3 ft. wide, and producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and look- ing promising to improve. The 80, west of the shaft, was driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 90, west of shaft, was driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 4½ ft. wide, and producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The 100, west of shaft, was driven 1 fm. 1 ft. 2 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 110, west of shaft, was driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 9 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 70 cross-cut, driving south of skip-shaft, was driven 1 fm. 0 ft. 7 in.; the ground continues easy for driving and kindly in appearance. The 80 cross-cut, to intersect the south-east part of the lode, was driven 1 fm. 1 ft.; we have met with some small branches of copper ore, and we are expecting every day to cut the lode. In the old engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and producing good stones of mundic and a little copper ore.

MONA.—W. Hughes, June 23: The 60, north of Charlotte's end, going west, is progressing favourably; good stones of copper ore have been brought up since my last. Also the end going east of the new bluestone shaft has entered the mass of bluestone long searched for, which shows every indication of becom- ing very productive. At the 70, Cairn shaft end, driving east, pushes forward with all speed to effect communication with the 55 (Sydney's) for ventilation, and to open out a good section of stoping ground, which I am pleased to say continues to improve. No other change in the underground department. We are busy pumping up a fine deposit of a first-class quality of ochre from one of our largest ochre pools, and are drying and carting down ochre and bluestone ready for shipment. The smelting operations proceed as last reported.

MORFA DU.—T. Mitchell, June 24: We have no change to notice in the bot- tom level since my last report. The lode continues to yield good bluestone. We have more spar coming into the forebreast at the White Rock shaft, with spots of yellow copper ore disseminated through it. Saturday next will be our setting-day.

MYNYDD GORDDU.—J. G. Green, June 23: I am pleased to be able to state that work has been carried on regularly in sinking Burnett's engine-shaft. The water is not so quick as it was during the winter. You are aware that the shaft is now in a part of the lode, and this being of a loose nature it will require tim- bering. The timber for main rod is on the mine, and the cistern has been made. There is no particular alteration to notice in the 34 west. We have not got into the ore yet, although daily expecting it. The stope in back is looking well; worth 25 cwts. per fathom. Other points without change. We forwarded 10 tons of ore to Messrs. Goodhart's yesterday. There is a plentiful supply of water for all purposes at present.

NANT RHYS.—Wm. Michell, June 19: During the past four weeks the level has been extended east 2 fathoms on the south lode; the ground is rather trou- blesome for driving, owing to small joints, with a strong feed of water. The rock is a clay-slate of a kindly nature for producing ore, and we can reasonably expect good bunches as we drive into the mountain. We have done a great deal of work in the way of trenching and clearing the brook, and have two men regularly en- gaged at it, but as yet the rock has not been seen in the brook, although a large quantity of stuff has been swept off by the water, and as we have a good fall we shall be certain to find the rock in the way we are working with a fair chance of a valuable discovery. We are coasting on the high ground eastward, but have not seen anything of value; however, it is impossible to say what a day may bring forth.

NEW KITTY.—Wm. Vivian, June 24: All work on the mine is in a forward state for the erection of the engine. I have let the carriage of the engine and pitwork, and shall commence to bring it on the mine to-morrow.

NORTH D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—R. H. Vivian, June 24: We have not been able to go on with sinking the new shaft since Monday, the ground being wet and soft on account of having had so much rain. Meanwhile I have put all the men in the rise; here the ground appears to be easier for working, and if the air continues as good as it has been this week we shall rise quite as fast as we could sink; the whole distance to sink or rise to communicate is now 13 yards. I expect daily to meet with softer ground, when we shall be able to go through quickly. The lode contains about the same quantity of lead and blende as hitherto.—No. 2 Adit: We have erected the tackle, and are in full course of sink- ing. The lead in this winze is forming into a rib, more on the footwall than hitherto, with a mixture of lead and blende as before on the hanging part of the lode; the lode is as good for lead and blende now as it has been at any previous time. On the whole, the mine promises well.

NORTH HERODSFOOT—T. Trelease, June 24: I have this week set to the shaftmen to secure ground, and put in footway and dividings as far as the 40, as per bargain for 20l. We find the 40 choked, and shall have to put men to clear it for ventilation and to get to the footway. All the other work is progressing favourably.

PANDORA.—H. Nottingham, June 23: Engine-Shaft: We are making fair progress in sinking; sunk last month 1 fm. 5 ft.; the lode continues to look very well. The stuff we are now raising being similar to the No. 1 run south. This discovery has nearly doubled the value of the mine. In the 33 going south on new lode we have some shale coming in on the footwall, the same as the 23 passed through above this before entering the No. 2 run of ore, so I take this as an indication of our near approach to that run of ore. There is no change in the 33 south on Goddard's lode. We have this month started two new winzes under the 23 on new lode, one north and the other south of No. 1. We have 20 fms. of ground at each of these points not opened. The lode to begin with is yield- ing lead and blende, but scarcely enough to value. The stopes are as last reported. The new reservoir is finished, and a heavy thunder shower we had yesterday has half filled it. Dressing and other work going on in regular order, with a fair supply of stuff for the crusher.

PANT-Y-MWYN.—Enoch Parry, June 24: The lode in Modlyn shaft, sinking below the 15, is 6 ft. wide; a very kindly carbonate of lime, interspersed through- out with blende and copper and lead ores, but not at present to value. For the last 6 ft. sinking the footwall is going down more upright, which is a good sign, and everything indicates a rich run of lead ore just below us. The shaft is 6 fms. 1 ft. below the 15.—Griffith's Shaft: There is a lode 8 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the deepest point sunk east of this shaft, and when this shall be laid dry by Modlyn shaft, and driving a level under it, the lead ore can be raised and made marketable at from 30s. to 40s. per ton. We have 24 men raising lead ore at 4l. per ton, and most of them earning fair wages. The new pitch discovered a fortnight ago in the hanging near to Griffith's shaft and at the 15 is at present worth 2½ tons per fathom, and looks likely to make a good run of ore in depth.

PARYS COPPER.—T. Mitchell, June 24: We have cut a small branch in the 90 cross-cut south, producing good stones of copper ore, and the ground looks exceeding promising as we advance in this direction. The end driving east of cross-cut, towards Colonel's, shaft is showing more sulphur, with patches of copper ore. The sinking of Colonel's shaft is going on satisfactorily, and we are getting occasional stones of copper from the bottom of the shaft. The pitches are yield- ing much as usual. We have sampled to-day two lots of copper ore, computed 320 tons. Saturday next will be our setting-day.

PATELEY BRIDGE.—David Williams, June 24: Every point throughout the mine is vigorously pressed forward, and satisfactory progress is being made. As you will perceive by the plans and sections sent by to-day's train, we are within a few feet of reaching two important and separate lodes, at the 20 and 30; and, judging from the returns already made from the shallow workings, our prospects here are exceedingly encouraging, having proved by a series of winzes sunk below the adit level several rich courses of ore, which at that time could not be taken away, will now be workable and properly laid open, and, with an in- creased price for lead, I hope the result will be satisfactory to all concerned.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, R. Harris, June 19: The lode in the 80 east end is improving both in width and appearance. In the west end there is not much change. The 70 west continues to produce low-quality tinstuff. The 70 east is worth 5l. per fathom; the 60 east, 8l. per fathom; and the 50 west, 10l. per fathom. Other points of operation are without alteration.

PENNANT.—We are driving by the side of the lode in the 80 west, and shall take it down in the beginning of the week; the produce thereform will be good. All the stopes look well, and we are busy on the dressing-floor.

PEN-Y-ORSEDD.—In sinking the shaft below the 122 we have met during the last few days with a splendid channel of ground, and we cannot be far from the intersection of the south lode; this is a most important point, and we naturally look forward to it with great interest. In the driving of the cross-cut north we have only about 6 yards further to go before intersecting the lode, and we shall soon be in a position to report to you two valuable and important points of the mine as proved. The winding machinery works well, and we are enabled to draw to surface more than double the quantity than if we confined ourselves to the kibble. At Rhosesmor splendid ore is being raised.

PHŒNIX AND WEST PHŒNIX UNITED.—John Truscott, Henry Harvey, Joseph Hosking, June 24: Setting Report: The 140 to drive west of the old sump shaft by the side of the lode, by two men, at 3l. per fathom. To strip out the lode in the 130, west of the old sump shaft, by three men, at 6s. per ton; lode worth per cubic fathom 6l. No. 1 stope in the back of this level, by six men; the lode is worth per cubic fathom 9l. No. 2 stope in the back of the same level, by six men, at 2l. 15s. per fathom; lode 19 ft. wide, worth 40l. per fathom. No. 3 stope in the back of the same level, by six men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom; the part of the lode carried, 15 ft. wide, is worth 25l. per fathom. To cut out the lode in the 120, west of the old sump, by four men, at 4s. 6d. per ton; worth per cubic fathom 7l. To cut out the lode in the 110, west of the old sump, by six men, at 2s. 6d. per ton; worth per cubic fathom 8l. To stope the bottom of this level, by six men, at 4s. per ton; the part of the lode carried, 12 ft., is worth 25l. per fathom. To drive the 100, west of old sump shaft, by two men, at 11l. per fathom; the part of the lode carried, 6 ft., is worth 8l. per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back of this level, by six men, at 4s. 6d. per ton; lode 10 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. No. 2 stope in the back of the same level, by six men, at 1s. 9d. per ton; the part of the lode carried, 21 ft., is worth per cubic fathom 8l. No. 3 stope in the back of the same level, by six men, at 1s. 9d. per ton; worth per cubic fathom 6l. The 60 to drive west of cross-course to intersect the lode, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom; we meet with occasional tinny branches. The 50 to drive west of West's shaft by the side of the lode, by two men, at 4l. per fathom. To stope the back of this level, by four men, at 4s. per ton; lode 8 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back of the 40, east of West's shaft, by four men, at 5l. 5s. per fathom; lode 15 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. No. 2 stope in the back of the same level, by four men, at 3l. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 15 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom. No. 3 stope in the back of the same level, by four men, at 5l. per fathom; lode 15 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. The 30 to drive west of the old sump shaft, by four men, at 12l. per fathom; this end is principally in granite. To stope the back of the adit level, west of West's shaft, by two men, at 3s. per ton; worth 6l. per fathom.—Western Part: To drive the 112, west of new engine-shaft, by two men, at 12l. per fathom; the part of the lode carried, 6 ft., is worth 5l. per fathom. To stope the back of the 100, east of new engine-shaft, by four men, at 5s. per ton; lode 7 ft. wide, worth 18l. per fathom. To drive a cross-cut south at the 80, east of new engine-shaft, by six men, at 16l. per fathom; we have just passed through a branch 1 ft. wide, composed principally of capel. To stope the back of the 90, west of new engine- shaft, by four men, at 6s. per ton; lode 7 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom To drive the 70, west of new engine-shaft, by two men, at 10l. per fathom; lode not at present productive. To drive the 60, west of new engine-shaft, by two men, at 10l. per fathom; producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. To drive the 50 fm. level, west of new engine-shaft, by four men, at 8l. per fathom; the part of the lode which is carried (6 ft.) is worth 5l. per fathom. Stope in back of this level, by four men, at 3l. per fathom; the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. To drive the 40 fm. level, west of new engine-shaft, by four men, at 11l. 10s. per fathom; lode worth 7l. per fathom. No. 1 stope in back of this level by four men, at 4s. 9d. per ton; lode 9 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom. No 2 stope in back of this level by four men, at 4s. 6d. per ton; lode 7 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. The 60 to drive east of Stow's shaft by two men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; lode 6 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The 50 to drive east of Stow's shaft by two men, at 8l. per fathom; lode worth 5l. per fathom. To stope the back of this level by four men, at 3l. 5s. per fathom; lode worth 8l. per fathom. No. 1 stope in back of the 40, east of Stow's shaft, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom; lode 6 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. No. 2 stope in back of same level by four men, at 3l. per fathom; lode worth 7l. per fathom. Five tribute pitches in the eastern part of the mine were set at tribute varying from 7s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. for tin and copper.

POLROSE.—W. Bennetts, C. Roach, Jan. 23: The shaftmen have divided and cased the shaft, and made it complete for drawing with the fire whim to the 90. We hope they will finish this plot by the end of this week, and then we shall commence to cross-cut north for the lode. When we holed the rise to the 70 we found a part of the lode standing in the south side of the level. This was the part that produced the tin in the rise, so we put the four men to take down the side of the level and to rise a little above the 70 to prove the lode over it, as it is in new ground.

PORT NIGEL.—Joel Manley, June 23: Setting Report: The 68 to drive east by six men, at 5l. 6s. per fathom; the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, of a promising appearance, yielding a little lead and blende ores, an early improvement being daily expected. The rise over the back of the 68 east, by six men, at 4l. per fathom; we have about 3 fathoms more to communicate this rise with the 56, and when accomplished stoping will be commenced. A rise over the back of the 68 west, by two men, at 5l. 5s. per fathom; the lode is large, and containing stones of lead ore. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 56 east, by nine men, is down 2 fathoms; the lode in the present bottom is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, worth for the latter 30 cwts. per fathom. The winze is going down in whole ground, about 30 fathoms in advance of the 68 east, which augurs well for this part of the mine. A cross-cut driving north, by six men, at 10l. 15s. per fathom. All our machinery is in good trim.

PRINCE OF WALES.—John Andrews, June 23: There is no change in the deep adit cross-cut north. The water is now forked 9 fms. below the adit, but we cannot fork deeper before the steam capstan is ready, which we hope will be to- morrow.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, June 24: The 110, north of new engine- shaft, is improved, now worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. No change in this level south. The 95 cross-cut south, west of old shaft, has not yet intersected the saw-pit lode. The 95, south of new shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 80 south is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 65 south on hanging-wall portion is worth 2 tons per fathom. The 65 north and south of No. 2 cross-cut on footwall part of the great lode is worth at each point quite 1 ton per fathom. The new winze in this level, 31 fms. in front of the 80 end, is worth 2½ to 3 tons per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding ore in profitable quantities as for a long time past.

ST. PATRICK.—W. Francis, June 22: We continue to see a little ore in the lower beds, driving west on the Quarry-las lode in the south joint, and the north joint is still about 12 in. apart, with the indications as favourable in all respects as when last reported. The cross-course in the 120 yard cross-cut north is com- posed of clay, gossan, and some spar occasionally, the ground being speedy, and the progress all that could be desired.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Williams, H. King, June 23: The lode in the 93 end is worth 18l. per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 15l. per fathom. The 80 east is worth 15l. per fathom. The 80, west of Plantation shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. The 80, east of this shaft, is worth 10l. per fathom. The ground is easier for driving in the 70 cross-cut south. The rise in the back of the 70 west is worth 12l. per fathom for tin, besides about 10l. per fathom for copper. The 70, east of King's, is worth 8l. per fathom. The rise and stope in the back of this level is worth 12l. per fathom. The 60 east has a promising appearance. The 50 east is worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the back of this level is worth 12l. per fathom. The 40 east is worth 10l. per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is worth 10l. per fathom. There is no ma- terial alteration in the 30 east; the lode has a strong and kindly appearance, and is letting out water freely.

SOUTH DARREN.—Henry James, June 24: I am pleased to inform you the lode in Bishop's shaft is improving as depth is attained. This week we broke some good lead and copper ores therefrom to the value of 30l. per fathom for width of lode; the indications are very encouraging for deeper points. Every energy is put forward to complete the sinking at the time specified in the con- tract, and good progress is being made. The 110 end east is extended from shaft about 12 fms., of which 16 fms. is in very good ore ground; in the last 2 fms. driving the lode has not been so rich, but present indications show an early im- provement. Judging from the good lode going down in the sole of this level, there is every reason to expect good results when the 120 east is opened out. The 110 west from shaft I expect daily will be holed to the same level east from winze. There is no change to notice in the driving west from winze. The same remark will apply to the 100 end. The stopes in the back of the 100 and 90 are without material change since my last report. The drawing and dressing are being pushed on with all speed.

SOUTH DEVON UNITED.—Wm. Hooper, June 19; Underground: There is no change in any of the ends or stopes since last reported on, with the exception of the 100 end east, where we have again, I am pleased to say, intersected the lode to the east of the cross-course; so far as seen it is 4 ft. wide, producing fine stones of rich gray and yellow ore. In my next report after seeing it I will give its size and value.—Surface: We have had a stoppage to make the connection with the new machinery, and make the necessary adjustments to the jigging- wheel, and on Friday the German jiggers went to work with results highly satis- factory. The arrangements are such as to retain and jig off on fine jiggers all that work which has been going down to round buddles. We shall from this be able to increase our returns at once.

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—Thomas Angover, James Knotwell, June 23: We are making fair progress in draining the water in Mackay's engine-shaft; the lift is now down 2 fms. below the 30. The rods, ladders, dividings, &c., are completed to the 20. The 30 will be drained this week; at this level we shall fix our plunger lift. After that is completed a very short time will drain the water to the 50—the present bottom of this mine.

SOUTH WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Goldsworthy, June 24: There is no change to notice in the 16, driving north-east on the caunter, since last reported; the lode produces rich ore in sufficient quantities to save. The shaftmen are now drop- ping the sinking-lift, and we hope to get the work completed in a few days, when the sinking will be resumed. The prospects are all that can be desired for the future of the mine.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES.—A. T. James, June 17: At Pascoe's shaft the lode is 7 ft. wide, and is worth 50l. per fathom for 12 ft. long. The 215 west is worth 15l. per fathom, and the same level east is worth 20l. per fathom. There is no change in the lode in the bottom of the mine since last reported. A winze in the bottom of the 205 west is worth 15l. per fathom. The 205 west is worth 8l. per fathom, and the 185 west and the 175 west are both producing low-qua- lity tinstuff. The stopes are yielding about an average quantity of tin ore, and we hope to sell about the same quantity for the coming account meeting as was sold for the previous meeting. We have arranged with Messrs. Schram and Co. to put four rock-drills to work shortly—two in the 185 west and two in the same level east. In extending this level east and west more rapidly we hope to inter- sect fresh runs of rich ground, which may enable us to increase our returns, and another important object is to drive the 185 west under the new engine-shaft, and the same level east under Marriott's engine-shaft, and then rise against it by boring machinery. This will enable us to bring down the pitwork in the latter shaft, and dispense with the flat-rods in Pascoe's shaft above this level.

TAMAR (Silver-Lead and Fluor-Spar).—R. Goldsworthy, June 24: Setting Report: To drive the 77 south, by four men, at 7l. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and fluor-spar, but not sufficient to value. To drive the 37 south, by four men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom. We have intersected the slide, which is 5 ft. wide; the lode is shifted east about 2 ft., and as far as seen has a very promising appearance; we hope to report more fully on this in our next. To drive the 27 south, by four men, at 9l. per fathom; lode 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and from its promising appearance we look for an early improvement. A stope in the back of this level, by two men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom, yielding 2 cwts. of silver-lead and 4 tons of fluor-spar per fathom. Two tribute pitches, by six men, at 9l. per ton for silver-lead, 16s. for best fluor-spar, and 8s. for seconds per ton.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, June 24: The 220 west is opening out a strong, sparry, orey lode, very wet, and at present worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level behind the end is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 220 east is into a sparry, orey lode, 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. No. 1 stope, in this level, is worth 1 ton per fathom; No. 2, ¾ ton per fathom: No. 3 stope, 1 ton per fathom; and No. 4 stope is worth 1¾ ton per fathom. The 206, going north-east on Roberts' lode, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The winze in 206 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. The winze in the 206 east is also worth 1 ton per fathom. We have not yet intersected the south lode in the 182 cross-cut. The tribute department is just as for months past.

WEST ASSHETON.—Joseph Garland, June 23: Boundary engine shaft was sunk last month 1 fm. 1 ft. 9 in.; our progress is slow owing to one or two break- ages; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and yields good stones of lead ore and blende, having a more promising appearance than at any point yet seen below the 70. The 70 west was driven 2 fms 5 ft. 5 in.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and yields occasionally a little lead ore, with copper pyrites. The 60 west was extended in the lode 1 fm 1 ft., the lode is all the width of the level (5 ft.), is very hard and strong, and yields saving work for blende and lead ore. The driving of No. 4 cross cut in the 60 west, which has been suspended for a month, is now resumed. A rise to giue ventilation to the 40 has been started in the back of the 60 west, a little west of No. 2 cross-cut; it will come up a little in advanee of the 40 end, and the work will be completed, we expect, in three to four months. The 40 west was driven 3 fms. 11 in.; the lode is 2 to 2½ ft. wide, composed of barytes, quartz, blende, and lead ore, and is more promising than for some time past. No. 2 stope in back of the 40 west yields 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. No. 5 stope in back of the same level, yields 1¼ ton per fm. The 20, west of Gundry's rise, was driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and yields stones of lead ore, and copper pyrites occasionally. The men have been removed to the 60 rise for the present. A new tribute pitch has been set in the back of the 40, west of No. 4 stope, to two men, at 7l. 10s. per ton of lead ore. There are three pitches working in the back of the 60, by six men, at an average tribute of 6l. 16s. 8d. per ton of lead ore, includi[illegible] in of stuff to shaft. The new winding engine is working very satisfactorily; the dressing and other work is proceed ing regularly.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, June 24: Gilpin's lode, in the adit level, west of main cross-course, is producing some rich ore, but not sufficient to value. The stope in the back of the 27, on this lode, will yield from 1½ to 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; the same lode in the bottom of this level will yield from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fathom. Vivian's North Lode, at the 50, west of Hallett's cross-course, is improved, and will now yield 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom; the same lode in the 33, west of cross-course, will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and is a very pretty looking lode. The stope on the north part of Menadue lode will yield 1½ ton of good ore per fathom. Our prospects have never been so good as they are to-day.

WEST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—George Rowe, June 23: The new trial shaft, sinking on Edith's lode, is down 10 fms. 3 ft. below the surface, where rich quality ore is making its appearance, assays of which have been made by Mr. J. L. Jenkin, showing its value to be 9½ produce per cent. of fine copper; going down on the north part of the lode by the side of the rich burnt up gossan. Altogether it is of a very beautiful appearance, and likely to strike into a large course of ore every foot we deepen the pit.

WEST HOLWAY.—R. Rowlands: In sinking below the 80 the lode looks ex- ceedingly well, and with the lead we find splendid stones of blende. The driving of the 80 east looks well this morning, and we are sending good stuff to the wash- ing-floor from here. The prospects here are very good, and further improvements must result. In the driving of the 80 west the lode is of great strength, fully 6 ft. wide, and I believe that next week we shall be into a valuable run of ore here.—Ram Shaft: Very good progress here.—Surface: We are laying down rails from the shaft to the dressing-floors, and shall commence dressing the fine pile of stuff we have in a few days.

WEST KITTY.—W. Vivian, June 24: In the rise in the back of the 84, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, improving in appearance, worth 5l. per fathom for tin. In the 72, east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fathom. In the 60, driving east of the rise, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. We are opening up tin ground for stoping, and with the improved price for tin I think we shall shortly find it such as to give every satisfaction, and afford the realisation of some of the expectations which we have so long been entertaining.

WEST PHŒNIX.—John Holman, Richard Gluyas, June 23: Continued fair weather has enabled us to make good progress in removing and erecting the machinery; the greater part of the masonry and carpenters' work is finished, and we think all will be complete and the engine ready to be set to work about the first week in August, which will be about the time we stated in our last re- port. The ground in the adit is a little harder than it was, which is rather favourable than otherwise. The men are making good speed, and all is going on favourably and satisfactorily.

WEST VOR.—S. Harris, June 24: During the past week we have driven the adit end, east of new shaft, 2 ft. 3 in., and taken down the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, producing tin and copper, and very congenial in its character for the pro- duction of large quantities of tin.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—June 25: Taylor's Shaft: The lode in the 155, west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 125 east, on the south part of the lode, is 4 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The stope in back of the 155, west of shaft, east of No. 3 winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 10l. per fathom. In the stope in back of the 155, west of shaft, and east of No. 3 winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 10l. per fathom. In the stope in back of the 155, west of shaft, and west of No. 2 winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 7l. 10s. per fathom. In the stope in back of the 145, west of shaft, and west of No. 4 winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 10l. per fathom. In the stope in back of the 145, west of shaft, and west of No. 4 winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom, worth 12l. 10s. per fathom. In the stope in bottom of the 145, west of shaft, and east of No. 1 winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom, worth 17l. 10s. per fm. In the stope in back of the 125, west of shaft, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the stope in back of the 125, east of winze, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the stope in bottom of the 125, west of shaft, on the south part, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Richard's Shaft: The lode in the 105, west of shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar and spots of ore. The lode in the 95, west of shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In No. 1 rise, in back of the 95, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In No. 2 rise, in back of the 95, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 85, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 65 cross-cut, driving south, we have met with nothing to notice, but the ground is a little harder for driving.

WHEAL COATES UNITED.—W. H. Martin, June 22: The shaftmen are en- gaged fixing timber and securing the ground on the south side of the shaft at the 70. The winze sinking below the 70 west is maintaining its size and value. The lode in the 70 west end is looking promising for further improvement. We have passed through the hard floor of lode in rise in back of 70 east; now mak- ing greater speed. In the winze sinking below the 50 east the lode continues favourable for sinking, and opening up profitable tribute ground. The tribute pitches are yielding fair qualities of tin ore. The carpenters are fixing a new turn to the skip-road from the perpendicular to the incline over the stamps. We are progressing favourably in dressing as far as the dressing floors are com- pleted. We have still several hundred tons of tinstuff accumulated underground during general repairs.

WHEAL CREBOR.—John Andrews, H. Phillips, June 22: The lode in the 120 east has further declined in value, which is now 8 ft. wide, and worth from 18l. to 20l. per fathom. The lode in the 120 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in the stope in back of the 120, west of winze, is gradually going smaller as it approaches the 108, which is now 8 ft. wide, and worth 40l. per fathom. The 108 east is poor. The lode in the rise in the back of the 108 against new shaft yields stones of ore, but not enough to value. The new lode in the 108 east is worth 20l. per fathom. The new lode in the winze sink- ing below the 108 has further declined, and is now of no value. This falling off of the lode in the winze was quite unexpected, as at 13 ft. below the level the lode was worth 40l. per fathom, but 5 ft. deeper, or 18 ft. below the level, it is valueless. No. 1 stope in the back of the 108 is worth 60l. per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the back of the same level, is worth 30l. per fathom. There is no change in the rise in the back of the 78 against new shaft, and the same remark will apply to the 48 east. The lode in the shaft sinking below the 48 yields stones of copper and lead ore, but not to value.

WHEAL FORTUNE.—H. Bennett, jun., June 19: We have set the engine to work, and it is working well, and I hope everything will go on well until the water is forked to the 40, when I will employ six men to drive north to intersect the Wheal Brothers lode, which I hope will prove very productive. I have put four men to drive the adit end, where I hope soon to cut something very good. I have also set the Burrow at Cook's shaft to four men on tribute for silver ore, at 13s. in 17.

WHEAL JEWELL.—Francis Gundry, June 22: The shaftmen are now putting

in bearers and cistern, and as soon as this work is accomplished they will commence fixing the new plunger lift, which will be done with all possible dispatch, so that the sinking of the engine-shaft can be resumed below the 60; the lode in the bottom of this shaft is about 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and saving work for copper and lead ores—a very promising lode. In the 60, east of the engine-shaft, the lode continues very large, yielding quartz, mundic, and 1 ton of yellow copper ore. In the 60, west of the engine-shaft, the lode at present is disordered by a horse of quartz, which I think will soon leave, when we shall have a productive lode, as I have known such changes to improve the lode, and likely to be so here. In the 50, east of engihe-shaft, we are cross-cutting the lode in 5 ft., but in the south wall we expect to find the lode at this point fully 8 ft. wide. In the 40, east of engine-shaft, we cannot state the size of the lode. We are carrying it 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, and quartz, with a leader of black and yellow copper ore, which we are saving, and from the present appearance we expect improvement shortly.

WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, T. C. King, June 18: We are very pleased to say we have cut our south lode at the 90; have cut into 5 ft., and the north wall not yet reached; it is a very fine looking lode, and far more productive than when we first cut it at the 80. We brought up a sample from it, and it made a produce of 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff, which we consider to be exceedingly good. Some fine stones of tin have also been broken, which are as good as have been produced from any other point in the lode, and we consider this the most important discovery that has been made in the mine for some time, inasmuch as it proves the lode is continuing rich in depth. We certainly think the 90 will be one of the most productive levels yet seen in the mine, and we firmly believe a still richer discovery will yet be made at the junction of the new lode with this, which must be about 3 or 4 fms. below this point.

WHEAL UNY.—Wm. Rich, Matthew Rogers, June 22: The lode in the 172 end, west of incline shaft, has a promising appearance, and worth 8l. per fathom. The 160 east, on the north part of the lode, is in easier ground; the end is worth 9l. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 8l. per fathom. The 160 west is also worth 8l. per fathom. The 160 cross-cut north is not yet fully through the lode; the end is yielding low quality tinstone. We hope soon to reach the true footwall of the lode and drain the winze in the bottom of the 150. The lode in this winze is not quite so good as it has been, owing to a patch of granite making in it, but this appears to be going out, and the lode is improving as we sink, now worth 15l. per fathom. We are continuing the cross-cut north in the 150, east of junction. We have suspended the cross-cut north in the 130 east till we have proved the lode in the bottom of the 120 west.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 25, 1880.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON.		
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde..	2 9 0	—
„ Scotch, all No. 1 ...	2 9 6	—
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales	5 0 0	5 5 0
„ „ in London.	5 10 0	—
„ Stafford., „	7 0 0	7 5 0
„ in Tyne or Tees ...	5 0 0	5 5 0
„ Swedish, London...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Rails, Welsh, at works ..	5 0 0	5 5 0
Sheets, Staff., in London	8 0 0	9 0 0
Plates, ship, in London .	7 10 0	8 0 0
Hoops, Staff.,	7 15 0	8 5 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	7 10 0	8 5 0
STEEL.		
English, spring	13 0 0	19 0 0
„ cast	30 0 0	40 0 0
Swedish, keg	15 0 0	—
„ fag. ham.	15 10 0	—
LEAD.		
English, pig, common...	15 10 0	—
„ „ L.B.	16 0 0	—
„ „ W.B.	16 10 0	—
„ sheet and bar..	17 10 0	—
„ pipe	17 0 0	—
„ red	19 0 0	—
„ white	22 0 0	24 0 0
„ patent shot ...	20 0 0	—
Spanish	15 10 0	—
NICKEL.		
Metal, per cwt.	15 0 0	16 0 0
Ore, 10 per cent. per ton.	20 0 0	25 0 0
QUICKSILVER.		
Flasks, 75lbs., war. (nom)	6 15 0	—
SPELTER.		
Silesian	17 15 0	18 0 0
English, Swansea	19 0 0	—
sheet zinc	23 0 0	—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TIN.		
English, ingot, f.o.b...	86 0 0	88 0 0
„ bars „ ...	87 0 0	89 0 0
„ refined	89 0 0	90 0 0
Australian	82 10 0	83 0 0
Banca	(nom.)	
Straits	82 10 0	83 0 0
COPPER.		
Tough cake and ingot.	63 0 0	64 0 0
Best selected	65 0 0	66 0 0
Sheets and sheathing.	69 0 0	70 0 0
Flat Bottoms	72 0 0	73 0 0
Wallaroo	72 0 0	73 0 0
Burra, or P.C.C.	70 0 0	—
Other brands	66 0 0	67 0 0
Chili bars, g.o.b.	60 0 0	60 10 0
PHOSPHOR BRONZE.		
Alloys I., II., III., and IV. ...	£120 0 0	
„ VI. and VII.	135 0 0	
„ XI., Spl. bearing metal	112 0 0	
BRASS.		
Wire	6¾d.	—
Tubes	9¾	—
Sheets	8¾	9 d.
Yel. met. sheath. & sheets	5¾	5⅞
TIN-PLATES.*	per box.	
Charcoal, 1st quality ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
„ 2nd quality ...	0 18 0	1 0 0
Coke, 1st quality	0 17 0	0 18 0
„ 2nd quality	0 15 0	0 16 0
Black............ per ton	15 10 0	—
Canada, Staff. or Gla. at Liverpool	12 0 0	—
Black Taggers, 450 of 14 × 10	30 0 0	—

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IC quoted above, andadd 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—Our markets this week have been in a very excited and unsettled condition, and at one time it looked as if they would completely break down, and lose all the advantage which they had previously obtained. It is no easy task to give support to overstocked markets, especially when ordinary business is dull, and speculation is confined to limited circles. Hence it appears doubtful whether the rise will be more than temporarily maintained, for there seems to be nothing except the comparatively low range of prices and cheap money to justify any rise yet awhile. Trade reports show that heavy supplies have of late been sent out to the chief markets, some of which are said to be greatly overstocked, particularly those of America; and according to advices from other parts there appears to be no scarcity elsewhere. Since the rise commenced many of the markets have only responded to a very slight extent, and the orders which have been executed have been of a very unimportant character. As regards the home trade, reference need only be made to the reports which daily come to hand from the several producing parts of the country, and it will be then seen that many of the mills and works are turning out very little, and complaints are almost unanimous from all districts with regard to the extremely limited number of new orders which are now being received. The present state of our markets may thus be summed up—Stocks excessive, demand limited, prices moderate, partial speculation, supplies maintained, prospects fairly satisfactory. If circumstances should not change, there is no reason for any material alteration in prices, and it would be better that our markets were not unduly interfered with, but left alone for a time, that they may rise or fall upon their own merits. It is pretty certain that were our markets divested of their speculative element prices would not be prematurely affected; and as all sound trading is based upon supply and demand, it is probable that prices would recede before another advance was attempted. The enhanced prices ruling at the latter part of last year caused accumulations which up to the present time have been considerably increasing both in iron and copper; and to ensure a safe position for these metals it is absolutely necessary that a very large reduction in stocks should be made.

The question then is—How can this be done? Apparently by two ways only—increased consumption or lessened production. With regard to consumption, is the trade justified in looking forward to any great increase. Are we on the eve of a revival and general prosperity, and is it likely that the necessary stimulus will be effected by speculation, because if so it would be well to encourage speculation at the present time in order to hasten the revival; but while difficulties beset the course it is certainly advisable not to be too sanguine, or to take a more favourable view than the immediate future justifies. There is the other side of the question to be considered—Will consumption be increased, or are stocks likely to get reduced by higher prices being demanded? Such has seldom been the case, and former experiences prove to the contrary. Following out this course, the tendency of prices should be dowaw and unless lower prices are accepted it is questionable whether consumers will be induced to increase their purchases. Daily requirements must be secured; but more than this, it is exceedingly doubtful whether anything will be bought, and consumers are in a great measure persuaded to abide their time by reason of producers continuing to send forward excessive supplies, and many will argue that they are warranted in coming to the conclusion; for if present prices form no check to production higher rates might, and probably would, still further increase the production. Admitting, therefore, the principle of supply regulating the demand upon which all sound commercial trading is based, it would appear unadvisable to advance the markets just at present, and lower prices might be found advantageous in some instance in order to lessen production.

COPPER.—This metal having almost daily improved in value throughout the whole of last week continued to display vitality until Monday afternoon last, when 62l. 10s. was quoted for Chili bars, or an advance of 6l. per ton above the price realised on the previous Monday. Consequently upon this cause alone it was not surprising that a reaction should have occurred, and on Tuesday business was reported from 60l. down to 58l., when speculative buyers again came to the rescue, and prevented any further fall from being made, and sellers taking advantage of the improved demand sold at 59l. to 59l. 15s., while yesterday business was transacted from 59l. 15s. to 60l. 10s., closing at the higher figure, and to-day the market has been fairly steady, and closes at 60l. to 60l. 10s. There is a manifest desire on the part of operators for the rise to force up prices, but in the opinion of many the movement is premature, as *bona fide* trade is decidedly dull, and stocks are heavy. Were the statistics of copper satisfactory, then the rise would be more justifiable, but with about the heaviest stock on record, it is evident production must be curtailed so as to ensure any material advance being permanently maintained. Higher prices are scarcely likely to stimulate consumption, whereas reduced rates might check production, and, therefore, it would appear that for a time it would be more advantageous to submit to a lower range of prices, by which means the over stocked markets would be sooner relieved, than for a while to be obtaining higher prices and having afterwards to suffer perhaps from a very keen and prolonged reaction. The advices from India are rather more favourable, and little better prices have been realised for manufactured, 68l. being obtainable for copper 4 by 4 sheets, and 5¾d. for yellow metal 4 by 4 braziers, at which price business has been transacted.

IRON.—This market continues quiet, only a very small amount of *bona fide* business being transacted, but there has been considerable speculation in warrants of late, and higher prices have been realised; but dealers do not appear very sanguine of legitimate business improving to any material extent yet awhile, as the rise in pigs seems to have been brought about chiefly on account of the covering of "bear" sales, and not from any particular increase in the consumption or shipping demand. The manufactured trade is exceptionally dull, and the various works throughout the whole country are reported to be indifferently employed. Fresh orders are coming in very slowly, and makers at times appear more inclined to make concessions rather than let orders pass by them, but in their quotations they keep tolerably firm. The heavy stock of Glasgow pigs, as well as those fn other districts, prove very burthensome to the markets, and by the present rate of production there seems little probability of any sensible reduction being effected, as the present legitimate demand is evidently not sufficient to absorb the iron as rapidly as makers produce it. On reference to statistics it will be found that the visible stock in Glasgow alone is now nearly double to what it was at the corresponding period of laet year; and under these circumstances any material rise which may be temporarily effected, though speculation is not likely to be for long upheld, as it requires something of a more practical character than speculation to relieve the over-stocked markets. The demand for America is still limited, nevertheless advices recently received from that country show that the trade out there is assuming a more settled appearance, and prices are less depressed than before.

Current transactions in Scotch pigs are reported nominally good, and No. 1 Glengarnoch is quoted at $19·50, Coltness $23, and Eglington at $18. A steady business has been carried through in scrap and old rails, and prices have varied very little. Reports from the Welsh districts show the trade to have undergone very little change, and it is feared that most of the orders in hand have been executed; nevertheless, at a few of the estabiishments business is said to be fairly brisk. Clearances continue to be effected chiefly to America, but during last week were not on so extensive a scale. A moderate demand exists for railway iron, and bars are in fair request. The clearances from Cardiff last month are estimated at 17,260 tons, from Newport 18,352 tons, and Swansea 1259 tons. From Sheffield the advices are unsatisfactory, for they show that the trade continues to decline, and that almost weekly the mills are discharging more men, on account of the limited number of fresh orders which come to hand. Some makers hold orders but are unable to proceed in the execution of them through want of the specifications, by which it may be concluded that, for the most part, such orders have been given out by speculators who are now unable to find consumers ready to purchase. A marked falling off is perceptible in the demand for pig, and prices display a drooping tendency, prices varying for No. 3 from 46s. 6d. to 50s., being more than 15s. per ton below the figures realised two months ago. Consumers are said to have heavy stocks on hand, and hence purchase very sparingly. More firmness has characterised the course of the Birmingham markets, and a feeling appears to prevail that prices have reached their minimum, but no particular change is expected to be made in quotations until after the Quarterly Meeting. Transactions have been confined chiefly to unmarked descriptions of finished iron and the commoner qualities of pig.

A rather better tone marked the course of the Wolverhampton market, and rather more business is said to have been transacted. Crude iron has been more ready of sale, snd prices have been a shade firmer, but many consumers held off for lower prices. Certain Northampton pigs are quoted at 45s., and Tredegar hematites are procurable from 70s. to 75s. There has been slightly more doing in finished iron, at former rates. The Cleveland market is said to have displayed at times a much firmer tone, and an advance has been effected in prices, and many buyers who were previously holding back have lately purchased more freely, but it is to be feared that the improved demand is brought about more by speculation than increased consumption, for statistics show the public stock to have increased by about 480 tons. bringing the total stock in warrant stores to 88,535 tons. The quotation for No. 3 is 38s. 9d. to 39s. No. 4 forge, 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d., and warrants 39s. 6d. to 39s. 9d. for No. 3. Shipments during the past fortnight have not maintained their average, being about 17,000 tons per week, or an average decrease of about 3000 tons per week for the last two or three months. Shipments for the time being are said to have ceased to America, but slightly better deliveries have been made to Scotland, the Baltic, and German ports. The advance in prices is not expected to be maintained for long, as consumers and shippers do not respond more than immediate requirements oblige them to. The manufactured trade is less brisk, and a portion of one of the works is reported to have been stopped. There is a very limited demand for rails and bars, but a fair enquiry exists for ship plates at about 6l. 7s, 6d. to 6l. 10s. Bars are quoted at 5l. 5s. to 5l. 7s. 6d. Angles at 6l. 7s. 6d., and puddled bars at 3l. 7s. 6d. net. The iron shipbuilding trade is reported brisk.

On Monday the Glasgow warrant market opened at 48s. 6d., and rapidly advanced to 49s. 11d., receding again to 49s. 3d. On Tuesday an extensive business was transacted at declining prices, 48s. being accepted at the close, and on Wednesday transactions were carried through from 47s. 7½d. to 47s. 9d. Yesterday, however, a better tone prevailed, and prices gradually strengthened to 48s. 9d., and to-day the market has been fairly steady at about 48s. 10½d. The foreign and coastwise shipments last week were 9507 tons, against 7278 tons for the same period of last year, and the total from Christmas ro date this year have been 360,240 tons, against 245,110 tons in 1879. There has been one more furnace re-lit, which again brings the total in blast to 116. The imports of Middlesborough pigs into Grangemouth last week were 4340 tons, against 6784 tons for the week ending June 20, 1879. The stock in public stores on the 19th inst. was 446,970 tons, being an increase for the week of 1298 tons.

TIN.—This market opened this week at 82l. 10s. for foreign, and advanced on Monday to 84l. 10s., from which point the market rapidly gave way, and on Wednesday as low as 80l. was accepted. Yesterday more disposition was manifested to enter into fresh engagements, and prices were advanced to 83l., and to-day the market has fluctuated from about 84l. to 83l. The particularly favourable statistical position of this metal causes many persons to anticipate a still further improvement in prices, and investors and speculators are constantly effecting contracts, and a moderate *bona fide* demand exists. These circumstances are taken as an evidence of a decided revival, and the improvement seems so well maintained that every confidence appears to be felt that the recovery will be permanent. English has been advanced to 88l.

LEAD.—During the past week prices have continued to strengthen for both pig and sheet lead, quotations now being fully 10s. per ton above what they were a week ago.

STEEL.—There is but little attention being given to this market, and prices remain nominally unaltered.

TIN-PLATES are in moderate request at previous rates.

SPELTER.—This article was pressed for sale by the English makers, and as low as 16l. 10s. was accepted, but in consequence of very extensive transactions makers hold now for 18l. to 18l. 10s. free Birmingham, whilst the foreign makers have fixed their price at 18l. London, or 18l. 12s. 6d. free Birmingham.

QUICKSILVER.—The week opened with an active demand, resulting in large sales at higher prices, up to 6l. 17s. 6d. having been paid from second-hand. At the close, however, quietness has supervened, and there are few orders on the market. The importers' price is 6l. 15s.

Messrs. PIXLEY and ABELL.—GOLD continues to flow into the Bank, for, with the exception of the withdrawal of 30,000l., sovereigns, for Monte Video, there is no demand for export. The Poonah has brought 219,000l. from Australia and China, and from this and previous arrivals the Bank has received 247,000l. The P. and O. steamer has taken 20,000l. in coin to India and Australia.—SILVER has again improved in value, partly owing to the receipt of higher exchanges from India, and partly to the limited amounts coming on the market. Transactions have taken place at 52¾d. per oz., and to-day the quotation is 52⅞d. per oz. The receipts of the week comprise 14,300l. from River Plate, 2050l. from Australia, and 10,000l. from New York: total, 26,350l. The Don has taken 2050l. to the West Indies, and the P. and O. steamer 60,500l. to Bombay.

TRAMWAYS—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. ABBOTT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

GAS SHARES—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been in Bombay, 5⅞ to 6⅛; Commercial, 183 ex new; Continental Union, 21; ditto, 7 per cent. 25¼ to 25⅝; ditto, New, 13¼ to 13⅞; Gas, A, 182¼ to 183; 5th issue, 17¼ to 17⅝; 10 per cent. pref., C, 213; 7 per cent. max., H, 133½ to 135; 4 per cent. Debentures, 103 to 103¼; Imperial Continental. 180½; Monte Video, 15 to 15¼; Rio de Janiero, 27⅛ to 27¼; Para, 6¼ to 6¾; South Metropolitan, B, 182½ to 184. Gas stocks steady. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance, British and Foreign, 33¾; ditto Marine, 25½ to 27; Commercial Union, 19⅝; Eagle, 5¾ to 5⅞; Merchant Marine, 1; Marine, 88¾ to 90½; Indemnity, 102½ to 103; Ocean, 7; Royal, 26; Rock, 8⅛; Thames Marine, 10¼; Universal Marine, 12⅞. Insurance shares firm. For closing prices see last page of Journal.

The MINING SHARE MARKET was very brisk during the early part of the week, and a rise took place in several prominent tin mines. This, however, was not maintained, and as metals drooped share transactions became less frequent, though on the whole the market leaves off firmer, especially for tin mines.

TIN.—The smelters further advanced the standards for tin ore on Monday 2l. per ton, making a rise of 10l per ton since the 14th. This, early in the week, caused a good demand for several shares, and there was an active business, which, however, was soon damped for a day or two by a fall of tin in the London market.

Carn Brea are now quoted 72½ to 77½. Dolcoath, 54 to 56. Wheal Peevor have fluctuated a good deal; they opened at 30, rose to 33, 34 on Thursday, then declined to 29, 31, and leave off 30, 32. A circular has been sent to the shareholders informing them that the south lode has been cut at the 90, and far more productive than when it was cut at the 80. The agents think, therefore, this will be the most productive level yet seen in the mine. East Pool, 33 to 3[illegible]; Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 8½; East Lovell, 1 to 1½; South Condurrow, 10 to 10½; South Frances, 15½ to 16½; Tincroft, 17½ to 18½; West Basset, 17½ to 18½; West Frances, 13 to 15; West Peevor, 7 to 7½; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 4¾ to 5¼; Wheal Uny, 3½ to 4; New Kitty, 20s. to 25s.; West Kitty, 1½ to 2. Polrose, 1½ to 2; driving will be commenced this week towards the Margaret lode. Phœnix, 4 to 4½; New Peevor, 2½ to 3.

COPPER advanced during the week to 62l., but soon declined again, owing to speculations in the metal market. Still a fair business has been transacted in copper shares. Devon Great Consols, 11 to 12; the mine is looking well. Wheal Crebors have been very largely dealt in, and notwithstanding the falling off in the mine, shares have advanced, and leave off 4¼ to 5⅛. Bedford United, 10s. to 15s.; Devon Great United, 1½ to 1¾; West Devon Consols, 2¾ to 3; East Caradon, 1¾ to 2; East Crebor, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3¼ to 3½; Hingston Down, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Killifreth, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Mellanear, 5 to 5¼; Marke Valley, 2⅞ to 3¼; Morfa Du, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Parys Corporation, 25s. to 27s.; this mine has sampled 330 tons of copper ore. Prince of Wales, 14s. to 16s.; West Seton, 20 to 22½; West Tolgus, 55 to 60; West Gunnislake (Clitters), 1 to 1¼; West Caradon, 2½ to 3; Mona, 14¾ to 15¼.

LEAD is firmer, but at present there is not much reaction in lead shares, the quotations of which, for the most part, continue nominal. Van, 18½ to 19½; the sale of lead for the month (200 tons) realised 2231l. 5s., and 150 tons of blende 353l. 15s.; the mine is improving in the bottom. Roman Gravels, 10½ to 10¾. Tankerville, 3½ to 4½; the 220 west is opening out a strong, sparry, orey lode, very wet, and at present worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The same level east is worth 1 ton per fathom. Aberllyn, 1 to 1⅛. East Roman Gravels, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; the winze below the 70 is opening out a splendid bunch of lead ore, worth 3 to 4 tons per fathom. The sale of lead for the month realised 241l. 5s. Pandora, ⅞ to 1; the lode at the shaft continues to look well, and adds, the agent considers, greatly to the value of the mine. South Darren, 2½ to 3; the lode at Bishop's shaft is improving in depth, now worth 30l. per fathom for lead and copper.

Derwent, 2 to 2½; the 95 east, on middle vein, at Jefferies', is worth 24 cwts. per fathom; six stopes in the back 5 tons 8 cwts. in the aggregate. The Sun vein continues worth 16 cwts.; nine stopes in the 93 yield in the aggregate 7 tons 16 cwts. per fathom. In the rise above the 93 they are close in the great limestone, and the rise in the other new lode in the 74 is worth 26 cwts., and is now very near the little limestone, where a great improvement is expected. North D'Eresby, ⅞ to 1⅛; the agent reports the lode in the winzes to be worth quite as much for lead and blende as at any previous time. East Van, 2 to 2¼; Glenroy, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Herodsfoot, 3½ to 3¾; Leadhills, 2⅞ to 3⅛; Caron, 1½ to 2; Crosswood, 1 to 1½; Hartington Moor, 1 to 1½; Mawston, 1½ to 2. Frongoch, 3 to 4; the mine has sampled 150 tons of lead ore and 125 tons of blende. Grogwinion, 2½ to 3; the sampling here is 100 tons of lead. Red Rock, 1½ to 2; sold 30 tons of lead at 9l. per ton. West Wye Valley, ⅜ to ⅝; New Wye Valley, 1¼ to 1¾; Ystwith, 1 to 1¼; Pennant, 3 to 3½; Pen-yr-Orsedd, 1 to 1½; West Holway, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Gwern-y-Mynydd, 4¾ to 5.

FOREIGN MINES.—Almada and Tirito, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Birdseye, ⅛ to 1⅛; Cape Copper, 38 to 40; Colorado, 1¼ to 1¾; Consolidated, 10s. to 15s.; Copiapo, 9½ to 10; Don Pedro, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 2¾ to 3¼; Flagstaff, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Frontino and Bolivia, 3 to 3¼; Glenrock, 1⅛ to 1½; Anglo-España Sulphur, 2¼ to 2½; New Quebrada, 4 to 4¼; Nouveau Monde, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Panulcillo, 4 to 4¼; Port Phillip, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Richmond, 15½ to 15¾; Ruby, 8 to 8½; St. John del Rey, 230 to 240; South Indian Gold, 1⅛ to 1¼; Placerville, 2⅜ to 2⅝; Blue Tent, 2 to 2⅛; Hultafall, 2 to 2¼.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has fully maintained the great improvement noted in last report. The upward movement in prices continued on Saturday and at the beginning of the present week, and the high prices then proved too tempting for many holders, and some rather heavy sales took place, the natural consequence being that prices were forced down. On Thursday they fully recovered again, but to-day the market closes slightly weaker—perhaps in consequence of the approaching settlement. With regard to prices, however, they are almost without exception higher than at date of last report, notwithstanding the decline upon yesterday's prices. It is considered that the class of mines likely next to attract attention are the Diamond Mines of South Africa, and there is little doubt that one or two good Kimberley mines offered at a price that would show that the vendor really intended the capitalists to obtain a return for his money the necessary working capital could be immediately raised, but capitalists are tired of the "de'il catch the hindmost principle" which has been displayed by too many vendors of late. Authenticated reports of mines of this class at present in the market will receive every attention, and the publication of abstracts of them may be of equal advantage to vendors and capitalists.

The Devala-Moyar Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 200,000l., in shares of 1l. each, has been formed to purchase for 132,000l. freehold and leasehold estates (2000 acres) belonging to the Moyar Coffee Company in the South-east Wynaad. This is the company which it was intended to refer to a few week's since (but the name was stupidly blundered in printing) as being that indicated in the South Indian Observer of May 15:—"We learn that Mr. Brough Smyth, whose abilities in the matter of gold seeking are well known in the colonies, and have been but lately begun to be appreciated here, has accepted the offer of a London company to develope the gold mines of South-East Wynaad, on terms most satisfactory to himself. The Government of India has lost a good chance. Whether they are wise or otherwise in leaving to private enterprise an undertaking of such great significance to the Empire as the exploration of the modern Ophir we cannot say, but our Wynaad friends are much to be congratulated on the circumstance that Mr. Brough Smyth and Mr. Laing will remain in the district, and (it is hoped) can be consulted on all matters connected with the search for gold." It will be observed from the prospectus, which will be found in another column, that the necessity for the Moyar Coffee Company selling these properties arises from its being unable under its constitution to carry on mining operations. The present company will have the power of sub-letting, leasing, or selling portions of the properties for mining, and having regard to the large acreage of freehold land, and the limited area which at one time can be worked, these powers may become a source of considerable profit to the company. The acreage under cultivation for coffee on these estates is—Strathearn, 256 acres (also 25 acres of tea); Maryland, 225 acres; Harewood and Kintail, 200 acres = 681 acres of coffee and 25 acres of tea. During the last few years 80,000 cinchona trees have been planted, and 150,000 plants are now in the nurseries or have been put out. Pending the land under cultivation being required for mining purposes the cultivation of this produce can be carried on for the benefit of the company. Of the 200,000 shares nominal capital 61,795 are reserved as part payment to the vendors—the Moyar Coffee Company (Limited)—88,205 shares have been already applied for, allotted in full, at par, and the balance of 50,000 shares is now offered for subscription at par.

The New Flagstaff Consolidated Silver Mining Company, to the formation of which with a capital of 80,000l. in 1l. shares, reference

was made in last week's *Mining Journal*, appears to have had a very favourable reception, notwithstanding the strong opposing interests which had to be contended against. The letter of "Verax," so far from inducing any unfavourable impression towards the New Flagstaff Company in the minds of old Flagstaff shareholders, has been accepted by most of them as indisputable evidence of the accuracy of the suggestion that the annoying opposition was confined to "the few obstructionists who were clinging to the straw represented by the hope of office, but which has now vanished." The letter of "Verax" was as inaccurate with regard to facts as it was in bad taste, considering that it can be safely assumed that the writer could not excuse himself on the plea of insufficient knowledge; but fortunately the reports of the official decisions and of the arguments upon which those decisions were based having been authoritatively given in the *Mining Journal* long previously, the letter could only misguide those of defective memory. It is unnecessary to refer to the erroneous statements of "Verax" here as they are refuted in detail by "M. E." in another column. It is understood that in the course of a few days the balance of shares not taken up by the old Flagstaff shareholders will be placed at the disposal of the public; and it may be mentioned that the petitions for the winding up of the old Flagstaff Company in consequence of insolvency (the judgment and other debts exceeding 300*l.* with assets *nil*) are to be heard to-morrow (Saturday), and may be expected to finally relieve the New Flagstaff from the factious opposition referred to. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The Salas Mine has been formed apparently under the Spanish law, or that of some other Continental state, with 5000 shares to bearer, of the nominal value (which, however, is not stated in the prospectus) of 1*l.* 10s. each, which is reported to be the market price. There is, of course, no further liability (the owners of the shares not being known, and the system, which is very generally used in France, Spain, &c., works satisfactorily in those countries. The gérant is replaced by a shareholders' committee of three members, and Mr. J. A. Jones is the local manager. The concession, which is in the Asturias, is in perpetuity from the Spanish Government, and between 25 and 30 acres in extent, through which the outcrop of five promising copper lodes are reported to have been traced. The prospectus states that the lode already cut is about 5 ft. thick, and consists of magnificent yellow copper ore, assaying 21 per cent., and worth at present low prices about 10*l.* per ton. A level is being driven west on the run of the lode, and for the whole distance yet driven (about 45 ft.) the course of copper is found to continue. A shaft has also been sunk from the surface on the underlie of the lode, communicating with the adit and thus effectually ventilating the workings. This shaft, which is now some 21 ft. below the adit, is in rich ore from top to bottom. Details as to the constitution of the company, the laws under which it is formed, whether the concession is direct from the Spanish Government or from the immediate vendor, the amount paid as purchase money, and so on, will probably be required to attract English capital or create a market for the shares.

South Indian Gold, 1⅛ to 1¼. Indian Glenrock, 1½ to 1¾; at the extraordinary general meeting of the latter company, to-day, the resolutions passed at the meeting on May 27 were confirmed. The proceedings were, of course, of a merely formal character,

The Old Telegraph Mine (Société des Mines d'Argent et Fonderies de Bingham) has recently been inspected by Mr. George Attwood, F.G.S., and his report has been presented at a meeting of shareholders in Paris. The mine is in a mineral bearing stratum between layers of quartzite, and this stratum contains more or less lead, silver, gold, iron, copper, &c., throughout all the portions which have been so far exposed by exploration. In this stratum accumulations highly charged with argentiferous lead are met with. The irregularity and uncertainty of the size and position of the pay ore masses makes it almost an utter impossibility to explore the mine economically by any systematic series of galleries, shafts, &c. The ore stated to be in sight when the company purchased did not exist. In conclusion, Mr. Attwood offers to work the mine for two years or more at his own risk and expense in a miner-like manner and give the company 20 per cent. of all gross money obtained from the sale of ore, &c. The practical results, he says, have hitherto been unprofitable, yet he does not advise them to abandon the mine, but states that unless more exploring work is carried on they will soon have to do so, and he then makes the above proposition. Taking Mr. Attwood's report, the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, which shows a working loss of 300,000 frs. in round numbers, and the report of the commissioners, the property appears so nearly worthless that it would probably be to the interest of the shareholders to hand it over as soon as possible to Mr. Attwood, or anyone else who would take the risk of working.

Anglo-España shares (2*l.* paid) are quoted 2¼ to 2½, and enquiries are reported; ditto (10*l.* paid), 10 to 11.

The Australian Joint Stock Bank notify that the coupons of the Corporation of Brisbane (Queensland) Town Hall Debentures, due July 1, will be paid by them on and after that date.

The Board for the Conversion of the Greek Loans of 1824 and 1825, announce that Tuesday, August 17, is the last day for effecting the conversion of the old bonds and coupons under the agreement of Sept. 4, 1878. The New Five per Cent. Bonds are now officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange. The new Five per Cent Bonds representing outstanding and unconverted old bonds and coupons remaining on hand on Aug. 17 will be cancelled by the Greek Board and returned to the Hellenic Government, as provided in the said agreement.

Devon Great Consols, 11¼ to 12½, and have been in great demand all the week both on the Stock Exchange and in Cornwall and Devonshire, owing it is assumed to the important advance in the price of copper and arsenic. It should be noted, however, that the mines have generally improved, and that the future prospects are considered excellent. A most important point, it will be observed, has been just effected in driving Daw's cut at the 190, which has taken a long period to accomplish, and has likewise involved a considerable cost. This having now been carried out will give improved ventilation, and be the means of enabling the company to rapidly develope the copper ore and mundic ground standing in reserve in the eastern part of the mines by the rock-boring machinery, which has been wisely erected for this purpose. It is believed that with these boring machines the levels can be driven and as much ore ground can be discovered and laid open in one month as has taken three or four months to do by hand labour, and it is said that even greater progress than this is shortly anticipated.

Devon Great United Mines (adjoining Devon Great Consols) shares have changed hands at 1½ to 1¾. There are high opinions expressed respecting these mines and of the important discoveries of ores expected.

Leadhills, 3 to 3½; owing to increased price of lead and improved appearance of the mines the shares have been in demand. Tankerville, 4 to 4½; in demand. Some important discoveries are shortly expected in driving the several cross-cuts and driving east and west at bottom levels. Roman Gravels, 10 to 10½; and have been enquired for during the week. West Phœnix, 2 to 2½; rapid progress is now being made in the erection of machinery, and the prospects of the mine are considered excellent.

Missouri, 10 to 11; advices received this week, dated June 9, state:—"We are now cutting into a very fine run of lead ore at the Bald Hill Mine, and work is progressing very favourably. Work is also going forward regularly at the St. Clair Mine in accordance with the plan of development forwarded by last mail. Ore in all the levels is running regularly, as per previous report. Full report will follow by next mail."

Richmond, 15½ to 15¾; the usual telegram from the mines at Eureka, Nevada, states that the week's run was $80,000, from 1200 tons of ore. During the week the refinery produced dore bars to the value of $57,000. The manager (June 2) reports that the 200 drift north from No. 16 chamber has entered a large natural cave 85 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 35 ft. high. The northern part of this cave is immediately over the rise in back of No. 15 chamber. This will, in Mr. Rickard's opinion, ensure them a continuous ore body from the 200 to the No. 15 chamber. They expect to find some ore in the top. All the chambers are opening out well, and show no signs of diminution in the quantity of ore. The furnaces were closed down on May 31 to put in new driving shaft, that replaced being bent. There was, however, only 48 hours' delay, after which it was running smoothly.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 7⅛ to 8⅛; the usual weekly report is considered satisfactory. The telegram received on Tuesday records the operations for five days instead of seven days, the date of its dispatch having been altered from Thursday to Tuesday, which day will be adopted for the future. Since the receipt of this telegram private advices are said to have been received stating that a further improvement has taken place in the mines. It is remarked that the company will probably now be working its high-grade ores, and the increased value of these will tend to swell the receipts. The debenture stock coupon, which falls due on Wednesday, will be paid in due course on presentation.

In lead mine shares the amount of business done has been very limited, with one or two exceptions; but as lead ore appears to be fetching a rather better price, a hopeful feeling exists.

Frongoch, 3 to 4; 150 tons of lead and 125 tons of blende will be sold on Monday and Tuesday. Advices to hand yesterday state there is now a good supply of water in the pools, and ore dressing can at present go on uninterruptedly. The new crushing and dressing mill was started on Tuesday, and will be operated entirely upon blende ore, of which there is considerably more than 1000 tons broken waiting to be crushed. The other new mill will be kept at work on lead ore, and if the showery weather continues there will soon be sufficient water-power to start the old mill also. The mine is greatly blocked with ore stuff which has accumulated during the dry weather. The accounts about the mine continue to be satisfactory. Grogwinion, 2½ to 3; 100 tons of lead will be sold on Tuesday. The new shaft is being rapidly sunk by six different pares of men, and good progress is making. The new water-wheel to work this shaft will be ready by the time the sinking is completed, so that in a few months the development of the rich ore ground already discovered below the deep adit will commence in earnest, and returns will then be made from what is by far the richest part of the mine.

New Wye Valley, 1¼ to 1⅜; the accounts from this mine continue good, and all operations are being well pushed forward. Ystwith, 1 to 1½; the shaft is making good progress, and the lode maintains its satisfactory character. Some of the largest shareholders are now at the mine. Red Rock, 1½ to 2; a parcel of 30 tons of lead has been sold this week at 9*l.* per ton. The mine is opening fairly well at all points. Crosswood, 1 to 1½; the clearing of the Pantchirion Mine progresses well, and some good lead ground has been discovered already.

[The closing quotations being given in the Share List on the last page of the Journal it is unnecessary to repeat them here.]

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.—Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co. (June 19).—Alum: Loose Lump, 6*l.* 10s.; ground, 7*l.* 5s.—Arsenic: Best white powdered, 10*l.* 15s.—Bleaching Powder, 5*l.* 5s.—Borax: Refined English, 57*l.* 10s.—Copperas: Green, 50s.—Copper: Sulphate, 20*l.*—Nitrate of Lead, 28*l.*—Nitrate of Soda: 13s. 6d.—Potash: 10¾d.—Soda: Cream Caustic, 8*l.* 5s.—Sulphate of Zinc, 13*l.* 10s.—Sulphur: Roll, 9*l.* 10s.; flour, 10*l.* 15s.—Tin crystals, 6¾d. per lb.—White lead, 21*l.* 5s.—Brimstone: Best thirds, 5*l.* 15s.—China-Clay, 39s.—Ochre, 5*l.* 15s.—Oxide of Zinc, 25*l.*|10s.—Talc, 5*l.*—Umber, 50s.—Copper: Best ingot, 63*l.*; seconds ingot, 62*l.*—Lead: Best soft English, 14*l.*—Pig-Iron, Forge, 37s.—Spelter, 19*l.*—Tin: British common block, 78*l.*—Naphtha, Miscible, 4s. 6d.

*** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: The Workman's Compensation Act; compensation to Workmen (C. Markham); Free Trade, and Iron Making; Bordeaux Tramways and Omnibus Company; the Geological Survey; New Flagstaff Consolidated Company; Gold Mining in Brazil; Cardiganshire—Crown Mineral Grants; Lead Mines—a Suggestion (A. Francis); Rocks Tin Mine: Wheal Crebor, and the "Bears;" Wheal Crebor—a Caution; Wheal Crebor (J. Scott and Co.); Cornish Mining—its Unwrought Ground (C. Bawden); Mostyn Consols. Short Notices on Irish Mines. Reports from Cornwall, Tyne and Wear, North and South Staffordshire, Leicestershire, North Wales, Salop, and Cardigan, Monmouthshire and South Wales, and Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Clausthal Mining School Notes—No. CLVI. A Novel Galene Plating Process. Meetings of Public Companies: Indian Glenrock Gold, the Brizalian Gold, Tharsis Sulphur and Copper, and St. John del Rey Mining Company. Copper Ore Sales. The Coal Trade of the World—No. II. Foreign Mining and Metallurgy. Foreign Mines, &c.

BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES.—At the first general meeting of this company, held on Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. G. Mills Harvey (and reported elsewhere), some valuable information was communicated, previously unknown to the general body of shareholders. It is refreshing in times like the present to know that, according to one of the most eminent authorities upon Brazilian Gold Mines, the prospectus of this company was "far too modest;" that the gold returned by the mines very largely exceeded what was stated in the prospectus, and that, humanly speaking, handsome results cannot fail to be speedily realised. It seems a great pity that a company, based upon such sound financial principles, and with such unusually encouraging prospects, is to be almost a private enterprise.

NEW GOLD RUN COMPANY.—We hear that the assignment to this company of the property formerly belonging to the Gold Run Hydraulic Mining Company is now complete, and that active steps are being taken to at once erect a mill, so that the property may be worked all the year. On this being accomplished there is little doubt that the mine will pay well, as the lowest strata have been proved to be exceedingly rich in gold.

BERLANGA.—The following sales of silver-lead ore have just been made by the company:—On June 18, to the Panther Lead Company, 220 tons, expected to arrive per Ariel, at 10*l.* 7s. 6d. for 80 per cent. lead and 8 ozs. silver; and on June 24, to Messrs. Walker, Parker and Co., 157½ tons at 10*l.* 3s. 6d., containing 80·5 per cent. lead and 7350 ozs. silver, and 80¼ tons at 9*l.* 8s. 6d., containing 77·5 per cent. lead and 7,850 ozs. silver, ex Ann Humphreys, at Wallasey Ore Wharf.

NORTH D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN LEAD MINE.—The report this week is again most favourable, and the winze below No. 2 adit is worth for lead as much as at any previous time. There is now a fine pile of lead stuff at surface. Altogether the mine looks very promising.

WEST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The wonderful gossan lode here improves every foot they sink. Beautiful copper ore is coming into the lode, and a sample of it has been assayed giving the high produce of 9¾ per cent. Practical men continue to assert that the miners are on the top of a rich bunch of ore, and the moment this is cut the shares are expected to have a great rise. The celebrated lode in Devon Consols never looked so well at the same depth as this does.

WEST GUNNISLAKE (Clitters),—This property has been introduced this week under very favourable auspices, all the shares having been subscribed. The mine is situated between Gunnislake (Clitters) Mine and West Devon Consols, and contains many fine lodes for copper, The former mine is little known in London, but it is making profits, and bids fair to be a prize, and the shares in the latter command a good premium, and it is thought will go much higher, so that West Gunnislake has everything to gain on the score of locality.

ABERLLYN MINE.—The operations at this mine are being watched with interest, not only by the shareholders but also by those interested in the lead-producing capabilities of the Llanrwst district. At the present moment the principal points in the mine are the Valley cross-cut and the No. 3 cross-cut. The importance of the Valley cross-cut will be better understood and estimated when it is mentioned that it is intended to intersect the great Gorse lode about 30 fms. deeper than at any point at which it has yet been seen in the mine. It has always been anticipated that when this grand lode is intersected very important results will be obtained, and judging from the nature of the formation of the containing rock there is every reason to believe that these results will be amply realised. The nice ribs of lead and blende which have been met with in driving this cross-cut show that the formation of the rock is congenial for the production of lead as well as blende. A valuable and important feature in this mine is that great depth can be attained without the inconvenience, delay, and cost of pumping; and another great advantage, which has always been appreciated by those best acquainted with the property, is that the excellent machinery for treating the ores can all be worked by water power, thus securing the greatest economy in that department of labour. As regards the No. 3 cross-cut, this is in no degree of less importance—indeed those who are most familiar with the mine give the preference to it. The great lode at the No. 2 is fully 20 ft. wide, with strong blende throughout, and the richest part is going down in the sole of the level directly over the No. 3 cross-cut, or nearly so, so there can be scarcely a doubt that should this lode increase in value proportionately from No. 2 to No. 3 that it did from No. 1 to No. 2 it will be one of the finest courses of blende in the country, and there is every indication that the blende will be replaced by lead under the field by the Farm Cottage. At any moment a great discovery may be made in this mine.

THE NEW PENROSE TIN AND COPPER MINE COMPANY

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £12,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

First call, 2s. 6d. per Share, which must be paid on application, and no call will be made under two months from date of application, and only as occasion demands.

DIRECTORS.

Major The Hon. O. G. LAMBERT, 7, Albemarle-street, W.
JOHN LONG, Esq., Barnet, Herts, Director of East London Galvanised Iron Company.
H. STEPHENSON, Esq., F.R.G.S., Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Plymouth, Managing Director.

BANKERS.

The DEVON AND CORNWALL BANK, Plymouth.
Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, and CO., Lombard-street, London, Agents.

MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.

Messrs. THOMPSON and SON, 14, Old Town-street, Plymouth.

OFFICES.

14, OLD TOWN STREET, PLYMOUTH.

LONDON OFFICES.

3, NEWMAN'S COURT, CORNHILL, E.C.

PARTICULARS OF THE MINE SETT.

This mine comprises the headland and estate of Trewavas, four miles from Helston, close to the high road, and a short distance only from the harbours of Porthleven and Penzance, on the Mount's Bay.

The late Sir Henry T. De la Beche, F.R.S., while engaged in the Ordnance Geological Survey of this district, examined and took particular notice of these mines, and reported that proper development would class them with the richest in the county.

The late Sir Roderick Murchison also expressed a very high opinion of the great mineral wealth of this property.

Between the years 1835 and 1840 the eastern section of the mines was worked under the sea, and upwards of £110,000 of copper ore extracted from an extent of ground 1200 ft. by 360 in depth, and ore discovered of immense value, but through working too near the sea bed the mines were flooded, and from various causes operations were not resumed before March, 1879, when a few adventurers took the mine and commenced the search for, and development of, the lodes westward or inland; and it is now proved beyond doubt that the opinions of the leading mining authorities were correct, and that a great, valuable, and lucrative mine has been discovered, equal in all respects, if not surpassing, the eastward or seaward portion of the sett.

The sett extends inland 2400 ft. from east to west, and 3600 ft. from north to south.

There are seven lodes, three of which are of tin, and four of copper, making with each other twelve different intersections, and with three main channels of clay, at sixteen junctions, besides lead and iron lodes, and a valuable bed of China stone, much sought after by China manufacturers.

The seven lodes of tin and copper, with three cross-courses of clay, traverse a bed of highly mineralised argillaceous schist, surrounded by, and resting on, a mass of partly disintegrated granite, enclosing numerous floors or carnes, which apparently act as a matrix for the yielding rich deposits of minerals in great quantities.

The intersections of lodes with lodes, and of cross-courses with lodes, are in themselves highly important, but become greatly more valuable in mineral yielding power when they occur in the disruptive points of granite and killas, as is distinctly evidenced in many mines, and nowhere more clearly than in the old workings of these lands eastward, which gave large returns from one single intersection of copper lode, with clay course running from killas into granite.

The former adventurers limited their operations to one lode; the present workings will embrace seven lodes.

The following is an extract from Capt. VIVIAN'S letter accompanying his report:—"I recommend driving the cross-cuts named in the report between or near the cross-courses which pass through the richest parts of the old mine; this will intersect the lodes at the most valuable points, and is a very important thing to be done. These cross-cuts will undoubtedly open up some very rich courses of ore, and if driven will cut the lodes at twelve different points; should only one-half of these points turn out to be productive, your property would easily sell for £50,000 (fifty thousand pounds). There is no doubt, in my mind, that all the points will be found productive. It is not rare in this district for courses of ore to be met with worth £800 (five hundred pounds) per fathom. I have seen courses of ore in Great Wheal Vor worth £800 (eight hundred pounds) per fathom."

This mine has been surveyed by nearly all the agents in West Cornwall, amongst whom may be mentioned the late Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine; Capt. Thomas Richards, of the then Prosper United Mines; Capt. Michael Martyn, eleven years agent at this mine's former working; Capt. Edward Blewett, of Helston; Capt. Joseph Vivian, of Penzance, and Capt. John Curtis, mineral agent to the Duke of Leeds, all of whom were unanimously confident of success resulting from proper development, on account of the coincidence of geological and narrative evidence of the abundance, precise situation, and course of the ores, and facility of working them, with the favourable conditions of the compact and interwoven system of the lodes, and agree on the plan of operation which has been adopted in order to realise large dividends at early date.

As a mineral investment it is unsurpassed.

The district contains the old and well known mines of Wheal Rose, Penrose, Great Wheal Vor, Wheal Lovell, Great Work, Great Wheal Fortune, and others, which have yielded collectively millions of pounds sterling to the shareholders, and the New Penrose Mine, as now worked, is entirely in maiden or unwrought ground.

The major portion of the shares have been privately subscribed for.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be had at the London Offices, or from the Managers, 14, Old Town-street, Plymouth, from whom also further information may be obtained.

The Shares will be allotted in the order of application.

THE GREAT DYLIFFE MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877, Whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £20,000, in Shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

First issue, 15,000 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. H. JERVIS ALFRED, 20, Moorgate-street, E.C.
Rev. JOHN BROWNE, M.A., J.P., United University Club, Pall Mall East.
J. WALKER FORD, Esq., 8, Walbrook, E.C.
A FIELD, Esq., 50, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
LOCAL MANAGER.—Capt. RALPH DEAN, Dyliffe.

LONDON OFFICES,—20, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose, among other things, of purchasing the lease or leases of the mines known as the Dyliffe, Llechwedd-du and Esgairgaled Mines, situated in the parishes of Penegoes and Darowen, in the county of Montgomery, together with the engines, machinery, plant, and materials appertaining thereto, held from Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., at a royalty of 1-14th.

This run of mines is one of the most extensive in Wales, and up to the period of the great discoveries made at the Van Mine, was considered the most productive in Montgomeryshire, the sett being nearly two miles in length by about the same in width, and in it three lodes or veins (besides branches) have been proved and worked upon—viz., the Dyliffe, Llechwedd-du, and Esgairgaled lodes. The former is about 600 yards to the south of either of the others, there being no underground communication between it and them; practically, therefore, they form two separate mines—the Dyliffe Mine and the Llechwedd-du and Esgairgaled Mine, the latter being worked by shafts sunk on the Llechwedd-du lodes and by cross-cuts from these to the Esgairgaled lode. In addition to these is what has been termed the New Dyliffe lode, a discovery branching from the adit level of Dyliffe, which so far as seen is a strong and well-mineralised lode.

The present issue of shares will be used principally to open up the new lode; when this is done it is confidently believed that the present monthly output of from 40 to 50 tons lead ore will be more than doubled at a very small outlay. The late company returned from 80 to 100 tons monthly; but, owing to the low price of metals and other causes, it was considered advisable to reduce the staff as much as possible consistent with keeping the mines in good working order—consequently the output under the present management was proportionately decreased.

Mr. Isaac Shone, C.E., M.E., F.G.S., of Wrexham, in a report upon the new lode in these mines, says *(inter alia)*:—"I do not think that more satisfactory results have been obtained in connection with any other trial of the like character in the Principality."

Capt. Dean reports:—"It is hardly possible to form a proper idea of the value and importance of this lode until we take into consideration the fact that it runs between, and nearly parallel with, the Dyliffe and Llechwedd-du lodes, and while the two latter have been worked for generations the new lode has been standing there untouched until we sunk a trial winze, which is down about 14 fathoms, and from what has been seen of it there is every reason to believe that it contains as much mineral as Dyliffe or Llechwedd-du ever did."

Samples of this lode can be inspected at the offices of the company.

A very important feature in the working of these mines is the great saving of expense through the use of water-power, the mines being provided with very effective water-wheels, one of which is believed to be one of the largest in the kingdom—two of the others being of large size, 45 ft. and 60 ft. in diameter, and a good supply of water exists from large lakes or reservoirs. Labour is very cheap and abundant, and there is ample machinery at all points, including a very powerful pumping engine, saw-mill, and the general plant for pumping, winding, crushing, and dressing ore. The property has been acquired at a price which is believed to be very much under the value at cost price of the machinery alone, and is now being worked by the company.

Applications for prospectuses and shares must be addressed to the Managing Director, at the offices of the company, 20, Moorgate-street, E.C.

RICO SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, U.S.

Capital Stock, $250,000. Shares $10 each.

Price in England, £2 per Share.

Dividends will be payable in London.

This company offers to investors the opportunity to share in the wonderful prosperity and great mineral wealth of Colorado.

Money received from sale of shares is employed in acquiring mining property from prospectors and in developing mining interests owned by the company at Rico, Colorado, where are found mines of great value—carbonate of silver with gold—rich in assay, and easily worked.

The profits of the company are expected to be from 50 to 100 per cent. per annum—perhaps very much more may be realised.

The President of the company is now in England, and the prospectus, containing more detailed information, may be obtained from him.

Address, J. J. WEST, The American Exchange, 449, Strand, London, W.C.

Cheques in payment for shares should be made payable to order of J. J. WEST, and crossed MCCULLOCH and Co.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN COPPER MINE

(LIMITED).

In the Parish of ST. AGNES, CORNWALL.

CAPITAL £10,000, in 5000 £2 SHARES.

10s. per share on application, and 5s. per share on allotment; the balance (if required) in calls not exceeding 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Appointment of Directors to be left for the decision of the Shareholders at their First meeting.

PURSER AND MANAGER.

MR. CHAS. BAWDEN, Poldice House, St. Day, Cornwall.

BANKERS.

The CORNISH BANK (Limited), Redruth, Cornwall;
And their Agents,
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, London.

This property, a grant of which has been obtained from E. B. Willyams, Esq., M.P., at the low dues of 1-24th, is in close proximity to and adjoining mines that have been immensely productive and profitable, being on the line of continuation of same lodes eastward of the celebrated Wheal Ellen Copper Mine, which no longer than 40 years back figured as one of the greatest dividend-paying mines in Cornwall.

The adit from Wheal Ellen has been continued into East Wheal Ellen, and driven over paying copper ground for a distance of 40 fms., the value of which can be best estimated by stating that £986 worth of copper has been sold from this short drivage alone, leaving a lode of copper ore gone down below in unwrought ground producing 4 tons to the fathom. It is intended to erect a steam pumping-engine of 40-in. diameter cylinder to sink below adit into this ore, and so ensure its effectual development, and open up a valuable property for the shareholders.

The sett is 500 fms. long on the course of the lodes, and 400 fms. wide, affording scope for opening out a deep and extensive mine. An elvan course of correspondingly crystalline character to the one in connection with the great body of ore in the district accompanies the East Wheal Ellen lode spoken of, as justified by the important facts stated, more particularly the desirable similarity of the main superstructural characteristic conditions of the lode in question to the lodes of some of the most abundantly productive mines of the district (in the same killas formation as this grant is in), it is to be confidently relied on that comparatively little depth of development is required to ensure the realisation of a copper mine of very great value in East Wheal Ellen. This opinion is justified by analogy to which practically scientific mining authorities will ever attach great importance, having proved it to be the safest guide in forming their opinions of the inherent value of mining properties.

It is only intended by the amount of capital nominated to fix the maximum liability of shareholders, not meaning it to be understood that anything like so much will be required to open out and establish East Wheal Ellen as a permanently good dividend-paying mine, which it is confidently relied on will not necessitate a larger expenditure than £5000, paying for all engine power, mechanical means and appliances, &c.—indeed, everything required, thus gaining a rich prize for comparatively little money.

The shareholders will have the full benefit of the capital subscribed, there being no claim made for promotion money nor free shares, the object being to offer and open out a good mine on the principle of equitably advantageous co-operation, in which legitimate manner the projector prefers to be remunerated by the profits, the cost of leases, and out of pocket expenses being, of course, charged to the company.

One-half of the capital will be privately subscribed, leaving only 2500 shares to be issued, which will be allotted according to priority of application.

This prospectus will appear but twice.

Shares to be applied for by letter, remitting the first payment of 10s. per share either to the Purser or Bankers of the Company.

REPORT OF CAPT. GEORGE JOHNS.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.

Gwennap, June 9.—DEAR SIR: I superintended the driving of the adit level into this piece of unwrought ground for some time, during which we drove over copper ore for about 40 fms., which turned out from the drivage close upon £1000 worth of copper. There is a lode of copper ore gone down in the bottom for this length, worth £30 per fathom. A small steam pumping-engine is required to enable you to sink below the adit in the ore ground, and make immediate returns. There are three other lodes within a short distance of the one driven on, which can be reached by a short cross-cut. At surface they present equally favourable appearances, and when developed will prove a valuable adjunct to the property. I do not know another piece of mining ground requiring so little capital to develope a rich mine, and I congratulate you on the selection of so valuable a concern. GEORGE JOHNS.

Notices to Correspondents.

TURBINES.—"T. E. C." (Walbrook).—The applicability or otherwise of a turbine depends entirely upon the head of water at command. The reason undershot, overshot, and breast wheels are almost, if not quite, exclusively used in Cornwall and Devon is that they have usually only a small fall to deal with. With a high fall and small volume of water the turbine is the most economic form of water-wheel, and it has then the advantage that it will work in the tail water with little or no backlash. Messrs. MacAdam Brothers, of Belfast, would no doubt give particulars if applied to (head and volume of water, and horse-power required, being given).

Received,—"E. T." (Paris)—"T. E. N."—"W. M." (Exeter)—"Shareholder" (West Chiverton)—"Constant Reader" (Barnstaple): The paper on Cardiganshire Mines by Mr. Charles Williams, M.E., will appear in next week's Journal—"Shareholder" (Neath) should have attended the meeting. We cannot publish such a statement; it must be forwarded to the Chairman—"F. R. S."—"Shareholder" (Flagstaff): Read a letter in another column—"Investor" should consult a sharedealer; the addresses of most of them appear in our advertising columns. We could not furnish "a list of mines which are sure to pay regular dividends"—"Shareholder" (Wheal Grenville)—"R. W."

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 26, 1880.

COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN FOR INJURIES.

In another part of the Journal we publish a letter from Mr. C. MARKHAM, the managing director of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, on the question of the liability of employers for injuries to workmen, which appears to us to be most conclusive in showing that the amended Bill of the Government is alike unnecessary and uncalled for. Mr. MARKHAM is an undoubted authority on the subject, and few men have done more to promote the welfare of large bodies of working men and their families than he has done. At Staveley upwards of 5000 persons are employed, and an accident fund has been in successful operation in connection with the mines and foundries for several years. It was established in 1867, by the company contributing 2000*l.* in four yearly instalments, and after that contributing a sum quarterly equivalent to 25 per cent. of the amount subscribed by the members. Since its formation the members have subscribed about 54,000*l.* and the company more than 7000*l.* Members injured receive a weekly payment or a sum of money down, in some instances as much as 100*l.* being paid to one individual or his representatives. Now, were the Bill of the Government to pass this fund in all probability would be abolished, for the employers would not pay twice over, but if the Government could satisfy themselves that provision would be made in cases of accident all difficulties would disappear, and legislation in that direction would not be inconsistent. We quite agree with Mr. MARKHAM as to its being matter for regret that grown-up people should be treated as children, and should be considered by Parliament not competent to make engagements to protect themselves. If such a principle was once established there would be no end to such a class of legislation, which would be most detrimental to enterprise, and would have a powerful tendency to create a reckless indifference to thrift. An accident fund in the hands of the Government is anything but desirable for many reasons, amongst others, the management by a host of officials would be most costly, and very different to what is done at Staveley, where the cost is only 1¼ per cent. of the amount subscribed. It has been suggested by Mr. MARKHAM that the Government might establish a system of pensions on a sound basis, so that in the case of a person injured, and who was awarded 100*l.*, the Government upon the payment of that sum should allow the sufferer an annuity for life. The idea is certainly a new one, and well entitled to consideration by the Government that appears so solicitous to benefit the working man. In some instances, too, were the Bill as it stands carried it would place working men in a much worse position than they now are. Very many of the accidents that take place in our mines and works have been caused to persons who have contributed to them, and under the Act no provision has been made for them. This shows the advantages of the sick and accident funds now so general in all parts of the kingdom, but the Bill would abolish these, and so terminate the great social work that has been going on for many years by the establishment of funds for meeting accidents of all kinds. Such funds, to which masters and men subscribe, have done much to promote a trusting and harmonious feeling between the two, whilst the Bill would undoubtedly provoke a feeling of antagonism, at least on one side.

At Staveley 2½d. per week has been found sufficient to provide for deaths and accidents, and the probability is that, taking all works, the sum of 3d. weekly would be ample in making all necessary allowance to persons injured or killed owing to accidents. Of that sum the workman might subscribe 2d. per week, and the employer 1d. Then a fund would be created in which both masters and workmen would have an interest, instead of throwing all the responsibility on the owners when there was no culpability whatever. There would be no difficulty as to the payments, for the sum could be stopped out of the men's wages at the end of each week, as is the case at Staveley. Sick and accident funds it is well known to those who are in any way connected with them are subject to great impositions, and this would be carried on to a serious and demoralising extent were the management of them placed in the hands of Government officials, hence it appears that they could be most efficiently managed by the representatives of the working classes, who are on the spot ready to detect any attempt of fraudulency on the part of worthless workmen. At Staveley the work connected with the fund is confided to a committee appointed annually from the representatives of the collieries and ironworks, the secretaries being two clerks from the office who are paid a small salary for their services. Other employers of labour throughout the country could surely carry out a similar system, so that there should be no need for legislation entirely in the interests of the working classes, and entirely opposed to those of the employers. The bill as it now stands would tell very much against colliery owners in particular, most of whom for the last year or two have been losing money, and really carrying on trade for the benefit of their workpeople. It is, therefore, to be hoped that some such scheme will yet be adopted, as the one that is really fair, and in everyway to the advantage of the workman, and might be taken in connection with the establishment of pensions by Government such as we have alluded to.

THE AMERICAN RAIL MANUFACTURE.

We may note one rather remarkable circumstance in connection with the manufacture of steel rails in the United States—that the production has experienced a remarkable expansion during the last 14 years—that is, during the period which has succeeded the close of the great civil war of 1861-5, which destroyed for ever the horrible system of negro slavery. That system was the one great blot upon the fame of WASHINGTON. A successful soldier and a honest patriot, he yet left the country—which he may be said to have in some measure founded—the stigma, the guilt, and the consequences of a great sin. Negro slavery hung like a black cloud over the United States for nearly 80 years; then the long-threatened storm burst in all its fury, and terrible was the convulsion which ensued. However, everything comes to an end in this world, even civil war; and, as the cause of right and justice triumphed in the great conflict of 1861-5, the United States were, after all, the better for the dreadful trouble through which they passed, since it left them purified and regenerated. The war of 1861-5 also left the United States so called a really united nation. Every year, up to 1861, the South appeared to be drifting away from the North; but in 1865 the cause which threatened to divide them was stamped out for ever, as it may be reasonably hoped. National unity has brought the United States unprecedented prosperity. The great Republic has put forth its full strength, and wonderful, indeed, have been the results.

One result of the material prosperity which the United States hav

joyed since 1865 has been a considerable accumulation of capital among the Americans, and a good deal of this capital has been devoted to the establishment of new railroads. Many of these railroads were really required, others were projected before they were needed, and had accordingly to be pronounced "premature," but all involved more or less substantial consumption of railway iron. The effect of the construction of too many "premature" lines in 1872 and 1873 was undoubtedly a serious weakening of American railroad credit for a time; but from this weakness there has since been a solid recovery, and at the present time the manufacture of rails in the United States has acquired an unprecedented importance. In 1849 the Americans only made 24,318 tons of rails; in 1859 their rail production had risen to 195,454 tons; and in 1869 (four years after the close of the great Civil War) it had been further carried to 593,586 tons. In 1874, notwithstanding the chilling influences of the formidable panic of 1873, it had been still further brought up to 729,413 tons. Last year it attained the unprecedented aggregate of 1,113,273 tons. The United States are now enjoying a larger measure of general liberty and national unity than at any previous period of their history, and the result has been a strengthening of public credit, which has brought with it the happiest results. The increased stability of the public credit of the United States has given an immense stimulus to all useful enterprise among the Americans; capital has accumulated, population has expanded, and not even the crazes of crotchetmongers or the absurdities of politicians have been able to arrest the marvellous material progress of the Republic. It is possible that the rapid advance which was observable in the American rail manufacture in 1879 may experience a check in 1880 or 1881, as it is the tendency of the Americans to rather outdo even a real prosperity. But still there can be no doubt that an important metallurgical industry has been developed in the United States. American ironmasters rely too much upon the "protection," so called, of Congress; still it is creditable to them that they have overcome many natural difficulties, and exhibited great skill and enterprise.

COAL TRADE IN GERMANY.—It will be remembered that towards the close of last year the Westphalian coalowners signed an agreement for a general reduction of the output to the extent of 5 per cent. during the current year (the output for last year being taken as the basis), and that this agreement is now in force, and is said to have contributed to the firmer tone by which the German coal market has been lately characterised. Another meeting was held a few days since to consider the desirableness of prolonging the arrangement during the year 1881. About 108 pits were represented. A general wish was expressed that an agreement should be arrived at for restricting production, so as to prevent prices from being influenced adversely by an over-supply, but that it should be so drawn up that no producer may be absolutely prevented from fully satisfying any demand for consumption which may arise. An agreement was adopted according to which each pit owner will be permitted to market the same quantity as is allowed under the agreement for the current year. In the case of deep pits which have been opened since 1870 and are still in process of sinking an exception will be permitted, the owners being allowed to increase their output 20 per cent. against the current year, provided that a maximum output of 450 tons per day is not exceeded. An elective commission of eleven persons is entrusted with the supervision of the arrangement, and this commission is to have the right of conceding to any pit owner the privilege of marketing 10 per cent. more than the stipulated quantity, provided that the commission is satisfied that the circumstances justify such an excess. This clause is apparently designed to meet such exigencies as that of a special demand for consumption. Pit owners whose maximum output is 50,000 tons per annum will be allowed full liberty within those figures. In order that an extension of the markets for Westphalian coal may not be interfered with, coal raised for export beyond seas and actually shipped will not be reckoned as part of the conventional output. The fine for transgressing the stipulations is to be reduced from 2s. per ton, the present penalty, to 1s. per ton. Should circumstances arise of a nature to make a general increase of the output desirable, the stipulations may be modified by a majority at a general meeting of the subscribers, provided that such majority represents at least 75 per cent. of the productive capacity of the pits. The agreement will be binding as soon as it has been formally signed by 90 per cent. of the pit owners of the Dortmund official district. From the tone and character of the meeting it is considered certain that this condition will be fulfilled. The ironmasters of the Rhenish-Westphalian district have also (at meetings held within the last few days) adopted resolutions for restricting production, and appointed a committee to superintend their carrying out.

TOURS IN THE HIGHLANDS.—In order to obtain the rest and change of scenery necessary to compensate for the great wear and tear, bodily and mental, inseparable from the present system of conducting business, by far too many take refuge on the Continent, although there are many districts at home where equal quietude, more lovely scenery, and greater pleasure may be had at the same cost. This observation applies especially to tours in the Highlands, now that Mr. David Macbrayne, of Glasgow, has so vastly facilitated the travelling there by establishing his Highland line of steamers by which all the more attractive spots in the islands of Bute, Islay, Jura, Mull, Skye, and Lewis can be conveniently and cheaply visited. Iona, Staffa, and many other places within the route are so well known by name to all pleasure seekers that the announcement that they are now within easy reach is all that will be required to attract them; and scenery more charming in Loch Lochy, Loch Oich, and the other lochs certainly cannot be found in any part of Switzerland. For the convenience of intending tourists Mr. Macbrayne has issued an interesting Official Guide, so that for a few pence it can be readily ascertained when and were it is most desirable to go.

PRESERVING STEEL FROM RUST.—The composition which Mr. W. C. WOODHAMS of Long Acre has found to give good results is composed of Russian tallow, 22 parts; hog's lard, 75 parts; castor oil, 1·25 parts; camphor, 0·25 part; palm oil, 1 part; annatto, 0·5 part = 100 parts by weight. In the first place the camphor is reduced to powder; the lard and tallow are then heated together, and the oils, annatto, and camphor are added thereto, and thoroughly amalgamated. The composition when cool is ready for use; it may be applied by means of a cloth to the substances to be preserved. In some instances other dye or colouring matter may be used instead of annatto. The composition is effectual in preventing the action of sea-water upon metals. When the composition is to be used for hot climates, and in order to lessen the cost of the composition when it is to be employed for covering large articles, such as machinery, the proportion of lard is reduced, a corresponding amount of white resin and wax being added in its place.

TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURE.—The plates to be operated on are, according to the invention of Mr. JOHN JENKINS, of Clydach, placed vertically in gratings or frames, say 50, more or less, in each; these gratings are put in the pickling pot, which may be sufficiently large to contain at the same time, say three or more gratings with their plates. The acid in the pickling pot may be kept in a state of agitation by any suitable mechanical arrangement, so as to act more quickly and better upon the plates. He places the swilling or washing trough alongside the pickling pot, and when a set of plates has been sufficiently pickled he raises the grating with the plates therein by means of a crane or otherwise and then lowers it into the swilling trough. This trough is alternately filled with water and then emptied so that the plates become thoroughly washed; he next raises the grating with its set of plates from the swilling trough by means of the crane, and deposits it upon an endless travelling chain which runs alongside the said trough; this chain carries the plates still in the grating to the annealing furnace. He dispenses with the ordinary annealing pots and he constructs at the side or other suitable part of the furnace, a passage or channel which for its whole length and height (or nearly so) is formed with holes by which it communicates with the furnace. The chain carrying the plates in their gratings travels through the said passages or channel, and the plates being acted upon therein by the heat of the furnace become properly annealed. The ends of the passage are provided with self-acting doors which open to allow the gratings and plates to pass, and immediately close behind them, so as to prevent as much as possible a current of air or gases through the said passage. The furnace may be heated either by coal or gas. Sometimes instead of carrying the plates through a heated passage, as before described, he deposits them by means of the crane, after leaving the swilling trough, in a chamber heated by gas or otherwise, and after they have been in this chamber a sufficient length of time to become annealed he again raises them by the crane. The opening by which they enter the chamber is provided with a door or cover, which can be readily opened and closed.

THE MINING AND IRON INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST RIDING.

The vast mineral wealth and iron-producing power of the West Riding of Yorkshire are now being brought under the cognizance of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in connection with a proposed line of railway from Hull to Barnsley. The main object of the promoters of the projected railway is stated to be the development of the resources of about the finest mineral districts in the kingdom, and the conveyance of the mining and metallurgical products direct to the Humber seaboard at a moderate cost. A notice of the valuable deposits of the minerals over a wide area of ground entirely inland, but which it is proposed to connect by a direct line of railway with the port of Hull, cannot fail to be of interest at the present time, when the great railway battle of the session is being fought in connection with it in a committee room of the House of Commons. The West Riding may be said to have its southern extremity at Sheffield, and going northwards includes the towns of Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Pontefract, Dewsbury, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, &c., In the districts connected directly with those towns there are rich deposits of ironstone, fire-clay, oil shales, ganister, stone, and coal, the annual production of the latter being second only to that of South Durham, whilst the area of the coal measures within are very much larger. Ironstone is worked in both the southern and western portion of the Riding; most of it, however, in connection with the coal measures. A good deal of greystone has been raised on the estate of Earl Fitzwilliam, at no great distance from the mansion of his lordship, and used at the furnaces at Milton and Elsecar along with the other stone brought from a distance. In the Leeds and Bradford districts it is more extensively worked, being what is termed the clay ironstone, which overlies the coal. The Bowling Company have several mines, and on an average consume one acre of stone weekly. The stone occurs partly in nodules and partly in thin nodular layers in a band of carbonaceous shale. Between about 4 ft. of black shale there are about 10 in. of ironstone. It is not a particularly rich ore, the average percentage of metallic iron, taking all the layers together, is only about 30 per cent., but from it an excellent quality of iron is produced. This is owing to the great care that is taken to free the stone thoroughly from the shale which adheres to it when brought to the surface by exposing it to the air in a flat heap, by repeatedly turning it, and by picking it quite clean. The purity of the Beltor bed of coal, which is used for smelting the stone, further conduces to the same result, and much is due to the skill which results from long experience in calcining, smelting, and forging. The average quantity of ore raised in the West Riding from the argillaceous carbonates and blackband from the coal measures is about 400,000 tons a year. The largest quantity is obtained in the Leeds and Bradford districts, where the pig is converted into plates, bars, and other manufactures.

There are now about 50 blast-furnaces in the West Riding, the largest number being at Lowmoor, where there are eight. The works are well known both at home and abroad for the excellent quality of the iron produced at them, and were founded in 1791. The furnaces are square, and cold-blast, whilst the pig beds are all under cover, and in the foundry adjoining the company cast their own rolls. The greatest care is taken in the making of the iron, and samples of the refined metal are broken, and each charge is sorted according to the number of blows it stands without breaking. In puddling each man's make of iron is carefully examined, and a number is given to him in accordance with the quality, and it has been the rule that the man who gets the lowest numbers has to remain out of work for a week. The Bowling Company have six furnaces, five of them being old fashioned, with open tops, whilst one is close topped and of moderate size. They vary from 48 to 54 ft. in height, the diameter at the boshes ranging from 12 to 14 ft., and they are worked with cold blast. The whole of the pig-iron is refined in fuel refineries, and then worked into boiler-plates, tires, bars, &c. There are five furnaces at West Ardsley, near Leeds, three at Airside, near Leeds, and two at York-road. In what may be termed the Sheffield district Mr. George Dawes has six furnaces at Milton and Elsecar, where the local and other ores are smelted, a good deal of the pig being rolled on the spot into merchant iron. The Parkgate Company have six furnaces, and the Atlas Company three. In 1873 the production of pig in the Sheffield and Leeds districts was 151,511; in 1875 it was 267,153 tons; and in 1878 it had declined 219,547 tons; and last year it was estimated at 240,000 tons. A considerable tonnage of fine fire-clay is obtained in some places being mined, and in others found in connection with the coal measures.

In the Leeds district the underclay of the Beltor bed coal frequently furnishes an excellent fire-clay. Bricks and other articles are manufactured from it on a large scale at Wortley, near Leeds, and have a high reputation. The clay on analysis gives 68·12 per cent. of silica, and 26·69 per cent. of alumina. Some fine clay is mined near to the Darfield Colliery, Wombwell, and being manufactured into tiles and pipes, and ornamented material is sent extensively to the Metropolis. In the Bradford district, below the Halifax soft bed of coal, the gannister sometimes changes into fire-clay; but beneath the Halifax hard coal the clay is more than 5 ft. in thickness. Ganister, an important mineral in connection with the manufacture of iron and steel, is found underlying some of the coal measures; it is a highly silicious stone, and when ground down and mixed with powdered fire-brick or other similar material forms one of the best fire-resisting substances known. It is used for lining Bessemer converters and for making the holes in crucible steel making. That obtained by the Bowling Company contains about 96·50 per cent. of silica. It is in coal, however, that the West Riding may be said to excel, for it is not surpassed or indeed equalled by any district in the kingdom, whilst considering the comparatively small extent of the field which has been worked, there will be vast deposits left when other districts are exhausted.

In South Yorkshire the coal seams are the most valuable: the Barnsley bed ranges from 8 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness, and is noted for its "hard" coal containing a high percentage of carbon, and consequently well adapted for locomotives, steam vessels, and iron smelting. It is worked continuously between Barnsley and Sheffield, but it thins out and becomes altogether lost north of the former town. Recently it has been opened out near to Hemsworth, where there is a virgin field of something like six square miles. The hard coal contains 81·90 per cent. of carbon, and yields about 62 per cent. of coke. The Silkstone, so well known in the London and other markets, is now more extensively worked than it has been, and as the other seams become exhausted will be still more so, seeing that there is an area of many square miles as yet untouched. The coal consists of two beds, averaging about 2 ft. 6 in. each, whilst the dirt parting is only a few inches in thickness. It yields a house coal that can scarcely be equalled, and is well adapted for gas making, giving between 11,000 and 12,000 feet per ton of coal. It is also largely used in the manufacture of coke when ground fine and washed. It is found at its best in the neighbourhood of Barnsley, and is also worked to the south of that town; but to the north it becomes divided by a thick dirt parting, until it is ultimately altogether lost, passing into what is little better than a mass of shale and sandstone. Until recently the workings in the Silkstone coal have been confined to a comparatively narrow belt, but during the last year or two it has been proved to be of good quality below the Barnsley seam, and is now being more extensively raised.

In what is termed the Middle Coal Measures, near Dewsbury and Halifax, there are several beds, including the Haigh Moor, from 3 to 4 feet in thickness; the Flockton thick and thin coal, the Middleton Little and the Middleton Main beds. In the Leeds and Bradford districts there is the Beltor bed of coal, the principal value of which is its freedom from sulphur and its suitableness for iron smelting. In six samples from Bowling the percentages of sulphur were ·38, ·42, ·45, ·46, ·52, ·57. It does not average more than 18 inches in thickness, and it is said to be in a great measure owing to the use of it that the excellence of the Lowmoor and Bowling iron is due. There is also the Lowmoor Black bed, ranging in thickness from 16 inches to 3 feet. The Beltor bed, which lies about 70 yards above the Black bed, at its best contains as much as 6 feet of coal in several beds, separated by thin partings of clay. The total thickness of the coal, however, and the number and thickness of the partings, vary very much from place to place, and give rise to corresponding variations in the value of the seam. Some of the coal is used for steam purposes and some for household use. In the neighbourhood of Leeds only can the seam be called important. The beds which correspond to it in position in other parts of the coal field are more variable in their character, but they are all more or less inferior in quality. The Yorkshire coal field, it may be said, is really a basin, partially exposed, partially concealed, whilst the extent of it under the newer formations has not been determined. The output in 1878 was 15,581,976 tons, but the productive power may now be said to be nearly 20,000,000 tons a year. Iron pyrites in the shape of coal brasses are obtained at some of the collieries, whilst oil shales are raised near Leeds. The Elland Flagrock is considered of marked importance by geologists. The best samples of flagstone from it are said to be unequalled, and in many places yields an excellent building stone, including a beautiful blue freestone at Wortley, near to Sheffield. From the above narrative it will be seen that the West Riding of Yorkshire, as regards its minerals, is not second to any county or portion of a county in the kingdom.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

The report for 1879, which has already been noticed in the *Mining Journal*, and which is now printed and issued (Falmouth: Lake and Co.), is the most satisfactory which has appeared for many years. For some time past it has been a painful duty to refer to the heavy and increasing debt of the society, but during the year reported on the liberality of a large number of local friends enabled a bazaar and fête to be held, the result of which has been not only to extinguish that debt, but to leave a small working capital. The importance of this financial improvement is far greater than the 250*l.* which has effected it would represent as a mere cash contribution, for it is unquestionably true that there is a natural disposition to withhold support from every association which is not prosperous, and that such ascociations are likewise, to a great extent, ignored by those for whose benefit they are intended. It appears to be felt by supporters of such societies that a small contribution to an insolvent concern is mere waste of money, and thus it is permitted to collapse, although surrounded by an ample number (could the feelings of each be made known to all) of friends to make it prosperous and useful; and the dulness of teachers who are poorly and irregularly paid, has a repulsive effect upon students, which renders the collapse still more rapid. In the present case the bazaar, in securing the success of which Mr. and Mrs. Basset took a prominent part, altered the Bank balance from a debit of 74*l.* to a credit of 110*l.*, as well as paying off a number of arrears, and of course greater spirit has been infused into all concerned. The effect of this will doubtless be noticed in the report for the present year, and it may be anticipated that as subscribers who have hitherto been apathetic will now feel that a small subscription from them will suffice to keep the society prosperous, and that the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon confers a large amount of benefit upon the district to which its operations extend the slighest reminder from the secretary will be all that is necessary.

With regard to the report itself, it will be interesting to a large number of readers for the record of successful progress which it contained, but apart from this, both the geologist and the practical miner will find the exhaustive and profusely illustrated paper by Mr. Alfred T. Davies on the Phenomena of Heaves or Faults in the Mineral Veins of Saint Agnes, Cornwall, worth many times the cost (1s. 8d. post free) of the report. This paper extends over about two dozen pages, and gives really all that the practical miner or field geologist will require to know about the subject to enable him to settle many knotty points which may present themselves to his notice in other districts. The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon has already done much for the counties from which it takes its name, and now that it has the additional advantage of a little working capital, which, even in the business of education, is always essential, it may be hoped that it will receive so much additional encouragement that its utility will be permanently established.

SELLERS' RIGHTS AFTER SALE OF BUSINESS.

Before the Master of the Rolls, in the case of Booth *v.* Booth, some interesting points were raised. The plaintiffs were owners of a business called Booth Brothers, and they thought it desirable to purchase from Mr. Charles A. Booth, the defendant in this action, a certain portion of his business also. They asked for an injunction to restrain him from selling coals in prejudice of their business. The agreement entered into was that for the payment of 2000*l.* the plaintiffs should become the purchasers of the business carried on under the style or title of C. A. Booth and Co., in London and the suburbs. On behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Chitty stated that since the agreement had been entered into the defendant had sold coals to Abbott and Co., who were rival traders, and that was a breach of the agreement, which specified that the defendant should not trade within a certain district—that was within a radius of six miles of Charing Cross—in opposition to the plaintiffs.—In reply, Mr. Davey contended that the defendant had a right to trade so long as he traded in his own name, and did not solicit the plaintiffs' customers. The defendant's colliery was at Nottingham, and the coals were sold there.

The Master of the Rolls pointed out that the affidavit did not say that Messrs. Abbott and Co. had ever supplied one of their customers, therefore, as far as he could see, there was nothing to show opposition. Surely London was large enough for many hundreds of coal dealers. What was trading opposition? They did not solicit cutomers, and all that could be said was that they had a customer within a mile of their office. Unless they could show him that Abbott and Co. have supplied or attempted to supply the plaintiffs' customers it did not appear to him that the fact of their being coal dealers and not within several miles of their office is sufficient. The plaintiffs might have a customer dotted at a mile apart all over London; he should not call it in opposition unless there was something more definite than that. The mere fact of their having an office within a mile of their place is not sufficient; but if they showed him they have taken away a single customer of theirs, or ever did, or solicited a customer, it would be different. His lordship ruled that if the coals sold were sold at the pit's mouth and delivered at the pit's mouth then that is no breach. If they sold at the pit's mouth to be delivered in the forbidden district that is a breach. After some further arguments, in giving judgment,

HIS LORDSHIP said: I am sorry I cannot assist the parties further, I really do not know what the words mean; it is only when I come to a particular instance that I can exercise my judgment, and say whether it is within the words or not as far as I can interpret them; in other words, though I cannot give a definition, I think I can say whether a particular instance is or is not within the agreement. Now, first of all, I think the words show that Mr. Booth is entitled to trade in coals within the district; he is not to trade "in opposition to or in injury to the plaintiffs," and those are the words which create the difficulty. It is quite plain he cannot deal with their customers. That he does not assert a right to do. It is equally plain he cannot deal with their future customers—that is, if they get a customer he cannot deal with that customer, because that would be dealing in opposition to them, although he was not a customer at the time of the agreement, but beyond that it is very difficult to say what the words mean. In the particular instances I have had no evidence at all that the dealing was in opposition and to the injury of the plaintiff. The district is very, very large, and as he is entitled to trade to some extent within this very large district, including London and the suburbs for six miles round, of course in every case it cannot be supposed that every selling of coal is in opposition to the plaintiffs, otherwise they would have restrained him from dealing in the district at all. I must endeavour to see what it does mean. Now, it appears in the two instances before me that they were sales not to retail customers at all, but to persons who themselves are coal dealers, and who retail to customers. It does not appear to me on the evidence that either of these persons were customers of the plaintiffs, or likely to be so, or that there was any notion on their part of becoming so, or any likelihood, from the fact of the plaintiffs having an establishment in

the one case within a mile, and in the other case within a mile and a-half, or thereabouts, of their being induced to become the customers of the plaintiffs. I cannot see any fair interpretation of the words "in opposition" which would apply to these two dealers; still less can I see that there is any injury, and that being so, without attempting to define the words, I think neither case comes within the agreement, whatever might have been the intention of one of the parties to it. Beyond that I really cannot assist the parties.

With regard to the use of the name, I think the defendant ought not to send wagons or trucks into London—that is, into the district—with coal with the name of "C. A. Booth and Co.," or "Booth and Company," on the wagons or trucks which contain the coals. I think he ought not to send trucks to customers within the district with those names upon them. I think he ought to agree not to deliver coals in London with invoices or with advice notes with the words "and Co." upon them; but beyond that I think I cannot give any opinion.

Now, having regard to what has been done, I do not think that there is such a case established as to entitle the plaintiffs to an injunction. In one or two instances mistakes have been made which have been corrected—in one instance before the action, and the second instance deposed to was the two trucks, which was after the writ; and, therefore, the defendant not insisting on his right to do in this case that which I think he ought not to do, and not having done it except by way of mistake or accident before the suit, it does not appear to me that the plaintiffs are entitled to call upon the defendant for an injunction or undertaking. On the other hand, the defendant has, undoubtedly, made these mistakes, and he has gone very near to the infringement of the agreement, and I think he has, to some extent, been the cause of the action being brought. I should not like to say anything which would be unpleasant to the defendant, but I cannot say that he has acted quite handsomely in the matter; however, perhaps he did not thoroughly understand it. I do not think when a man sells a goodwill and a name, or anything of that sort, for 2000*l.* he ought to do all that he can to destroy the value of that which was sold up to the letter of the agreement—that is what I mean by the word "handsomely"—even if he is within his legal right, and probably he will take these observations into consideration as a guide for his future conduct. That being so, I think I may say that his counsel has been well instructed not to ask for costs, because I should not have given them. The only result is that I dismiss the action without costs.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

At the end of last month the agent of Wheal Crebor wrote us, and we gave his remarks in the Journal of the 29th: "The 120 east appears to be improving, and the winze below the 108 in the new lode is *opening out a splendid piece of ore ground*. This winze is improving as it goes deeper. The stopes in the back of the 108 are opening out very well indeed; in fact, the mine on the whole is opening out very well." A few days later, and we noticed it in the Journal of the 12th inst, we were shown the best report and description of the mine we had seen for a long time, from a high and independent authority, specially referring to the 48 and 72 and the new shaft, which was also likely to come into ore. And we added *the fact* that many hundreds of shares had been purchased by people near the mine. Yet soon afterwards owing to a lot of shares, as we supposed, not having been taken up at the account the price began to droop, and the 48 east and the new shaft disappointing immediate expectation, caused them to fall to 3¾ Then there was a rally to 4¼. The agent's report of Tuesday, the 15th, valued the points in operation in the aggregate at 250*l.* per fathom, but reports were rife in the market that the winze below the 108 and other points had fallen off, and heavy "bearing" operations commenced. We at once telegraphed to the mine, and received back the reply—"There is no change in the mine since reported on yesterday." This was confirmed by letter received on the 16th. Still "bearing" and all sorts of adverse reports went on, and late on Friday a telegram was received from the mine at the office which reduced the aggregate value of the points in the mine, as mentioned in the Journal, the chief feature being the failure, temporarily we trust, of the winze from the 108 in the new lode. This winze is going down from the 108 west on the new lode, was opening up good stoping ground, and was a valuable adjunct to the mine, and its sudden failure is much to be regretted, though our hopes of the mine have always been going eastward towards Old Crowndale, and here any day there may be a discovery. The great point of the mine, as we have always impressed upon our readers, is the great course of ore gone over in the bottom of the 120 east; this is a certainty, and to reach it the new shaft was commenced before the discovery of the new lode. It will take some time to get down to the 120, but we hope to see improvements in the new lode before then.

The Wheal Crebor meeting has been called for July 2, and we understand the profit made is equal to a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share on the 12,000 shares. The fall in copper since the last meeting has affected the sales of ore to some extent. The points in operation in the mine are now valued at 185*l.* per fathom, the chief falling off being in a winze sinking below the 108 *west*. The lode in the new shaft now yields stones of copper and lead ores, and looks promising. We understand a good many attempts have been made to frighten shareholders and to induce them to sell upon this falling off, and that all shares offered have been bought up. The mine is, and has always been, subject to sudden changes, and another great change for the better may burst upon us ere long. The great feeling of irritation among some of the large shareholders this week has been the fact that this falling off (or the indications of it) was evidently known to speculators in Tavistock some days before any intimation was given of it to the London office; and in the meantime they sent up orders, and sold largely. We have ourselves always placed confidence in the agent, have relied upon his reports, and have generally found them correct, and borne out by results. And it is just probable that the sudden falling off was known to the Tavistock people, probably through the workmen, many hours before the agents ever knew of it, as it seems they were not underground at all on the Thursday. It is notorious that these men are watched after leaving work and on their way home, and just possible they are sometimes paid for early information of changes, good or bad.

At Polrose the shaft will be divided and cased to the 90 this week, and driving commenced to cut the Margaret, or rich lode of the district. The shaft was sunk on the course of the Polrose lode down to the 50, and it yielded to that depth 232 tons of tin, which was sold for 11,584*l*, Then the Margaret lode crossed the shaft and heaved Polrose lode north and into disordered ground. The shaft has since been continued perpendicularly to the 90, and when the Margaret lode has been intersected, a cross cut, as we understand it, will be put out to intersect the Polrose lode 40 fms. below where it was so rich. The mine is supplied with every requisite machinery, erected at great cost, and has upwards of 2000*l.* in hand.

The engine has gone to work at Prince of Wales, and we hope the mine will be in fork in about a month.

New Penrose Tin and Copper Mine Company (Limited).—The prospectus of this company has this day been issued. The capital is 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, of which 2s. 6d. is only required to be paid on application, and the balance in instalments of 2s. 6d. per share at intervals of not less than two months. Amongst the directors are some gentlemen of practical mining experience, and the management is in the hands of Messrs. Thompson and Sons, of Plymouth, a firm well known for many years in the mining world, whilst Capt. Curtis, agent for the Duke of Leeds, and Mr. John I. Rogers, of Penrose, is the local manager and agent. The mine has already been set to work, a very large portion of the capital having been privately subscribed through Plymouth, and the recommendations of the late Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, are being carried out. The mine as now being worked is in virgin ground, and there are no less than seven tin and copper lodes with 12 intersections, besides iron and lead lodes, and a valuable bed of china-clay stone, now much sought after. The prospects as a profitable mining investment for those with money are seldom equalled. The prospectus contains reports from reliable men well known in the mining industries, and the surrounding mines have yielded collectively millions of pounds sterling to the adventurers. The particulars of the mine sett appears on page 722 of this day's Journal.

New Gold Discoveries in Canada.—A despatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the New York Herald says:—"Some new gold discoveries have recently been made at Shier's Point, Moser's River, Halifax county, quartz from which has turned out exceedingly rich."

THE

Devala-Moyar Gold Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877.

CAPITAL £200,000, IN 200,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Of which 61,795 are reserved as part payment to the vendors (the Moyar Coffee Company, Limited). 88,205 Shares have been already applied for, and will be allotted in full at par, and the balance of 50,000 Shares is now offered for subscription at par.

PAYMENT AS FOLLOWS:—2s. 6d. on application, 7s. 6d. on allotment, and 10s. on the 23rd day of August, 1880.

DIRECTORS.

Sir DAVID LIONEL SALOMONS, Baronet, Broomhill, Kent, and Berkeley Chambers, Bruton-street, W.
PATRICK CARNEGY, Esq., C.I.E., Ellery-court, Norwood (late Commissioner, Land Revenue, Oudh).
WILLIAM BAXTER, Esq., Director of the Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mining Company (Limited).
*Major-General ALFRED LIGHT, } Directors of the Moyar Coffee Company (Limited),
*WILLIAM JOHN RHODES, Esq. }
With power to add to their number.
* These gentlemen join the Board upon the transfer of the Estates.

MINING AND RESIDENT ENGINEER IN INDIA.
R. BROUGH SMYTH, Esq. (late Mining Engineer in the service of the Supreme Government of India, and formerly Minister of Mines to the Government of Victoria).

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited), 39A, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. LATTEY and HART, 15, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.
AUDITOR—WILLIAM GIMBER GOODLIFEE, Esq. (late Accountant General, India Office).
BROKERS—Messrs. HELBERT, WAGG, and CAMPBELL, 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.
SECRETARY (PRO TEM.)—CHARLES FREWER, Esq.
AGENTS IN INDIA—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and CO., Madras.
Messrs. PEIRCE, LESLIE, and CO., Calicut.
OFFICE,—34, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

This company is established for the purpose of purchasing freehold and leasehold estates, comprising over 2000 acres of land, belonging to the Moyar Coffee Company (Limited), situate at Devála, South-east Wynaad, in the Nilgiri district of the Madras Presidency, and for the purpose of working the extensive and valuable gold reefs reported to be on these properties.

The estates are more particularly described as follows:—

Strathearn and Maryland. Freehold (with mines) ...	629·14 Acres.
Wright's land, held under a grant from Mr. Alexander Wright for 68 years from March 1, 1873, no rent payable, and such mining rights as the Moyar Company have	380·16
Harewood and Kintail. Leasehold. Held from the Rajah of Nellumbore. Harewood, 99 years from August 17, 1854, at a rent of Rs. 300 per annum; Kintail, 28 years, from May 25, 1862, and renewable, at a rent of Rs. 60 per annum, and such mining rights as are conferred by the agreement of March 6, 1880, mentioned below..................................	1045·76
Total	2055·06 acres.

The above acreage is given in the Government Ordnance Survey Map, 5th May, 1874; but so far as regards the freehold land, the actual acreage is believed to be considerably more than that stated on such map.

The necessity for the Moyar Coffee Company selling these properties is owing to that company under its constitution being unable to carry on mining operations. The agreement of sale which this company must adopt bears date the 12th day of June, 1880, and is made between the Moyar Coffee Company (Limited) of the one part, and Charles Frewer, as trustee for this Company, of the other part. The consideration to be paid is fixed at the sum of £132,000—videlicet, £70,205 in cash and £61,795 in fully paid-up shares of this company. This company acquires under this agreement all minerals and mining rights of the Moyar Coffee Company in, under, or upon all or any of the properties purchased. The purchase also includes over 300 head of cattle, bungalows, furniture, machinery, buildings, estate tools, and all other appurtenances to the property.

With reference to the mining rights on two of the leasehold estates—videlicet, Harewood and Kintail—an agreement, dated the 6th March, 1880, has been entered into by the Moyar Coffee Company with the Rajah of Nellumbore, the lessor of the Harewood and Kintail Estates, agreeing to confer mining rights over any 20 acres thereof, to be selected at a royalty of Rs. 25 per annum per acre, with a proviso that any additional land required for mining may be obtained, if applied for within the next five years. The opinion of the late Advocate General of Madras has been taken as to the right of the Rajah to grant the mining rights in the land comprised in these leases, and his opinion places beyond doubt that the agreement of 6th March, 1880, is perfectly valid and operative.

This company will have power of sub-letting, leasing, or selling portions of the properties for mining, having regard to the large acreage of freehold land, and the limited area which can at one time be worked, these powers may become a source of considerable profit to the company.

The acreage under cultivation on these estates is as follows:—

	Coffee.	Tea.
Strathearn	256 acres	25 acres
Maryland	225 „	
Harwood } Kintall }	200 „	
	681 acres.	25 acres.

80,000 Cinchona trees have been planted during the last four years and 150,000 plants are now in the nurseries or have been put out. Pending the land under cultivation being required for mining purposes, the cultivation of this produce can be carried on for the benefit of the company.

Mr. R. Brough Smyth, in his recent report to the Government of India, has most fully and carefully reported upon the prospects of gold mining on the various properties inspected by him, and, considering that this gentleman was actually resident on the Moyar Coffee Company's estate during his investigations, the *fact that he has consented to give his exclusive services as mining engineer* to this company for a period of three years certain, has important signifiicance.

Accompanying this prospectus will be found extracts from Mr. Brough Smyth's report, which specially refer to the properties to be purchased by this company. Mr. Smyth, when alluding to the Strathearn estate, which is freehold property, refers to the opinion that the reef on this property is a prolongation of the Alpha or Skull reef. This view is further supported by Mr. Oliver Pegler, Mining Engineer, in his report, dated March 29, 1880, a copy of which accompanies this prospectus. Mr. Brough Smyth further intimates in his report that the main reef, which shows strongly on this property, may be an extension of the Hamsluck Reef. It is also a matter of moment that Mr. Brough Smyth, when referring to this freehold estate, is able to mention that there is a stream of water at the foot of the hill, and that water could be stored at no great expense. He further adds that it is at this point that further operations might be undertaken with the best prospects of success.

Careful attention is called to that portion of Mr. Brough Smyth's report in which mention is made of the Harewood and Kintail estates, and to the fact of the considerable native workings which appear upon these properties; also to the abundance of timber and streams, which Mr. Brough Smyth reports, during the greater part of the year, carry a good volume of water, the facilities for storing being great.

Mr. Brough Smyth in his report mentions that the surrounding circumstances must serve to determine whether it would be more economical to employ steam or water. The estimates given in his report show that it is necessary to extract about 2 dwts. of gold per ton of quartz crushed in order to pay all costs, and assuming the quartz produces the low result of 5 dwts. per ton only, it can be shown from Mr. Brough Smyth's figures that 100 stamps ought to give a net annual profit of £52,620.

No promotion money will be paid. The total charges for agency and brokerage will not exceed 2 per cent. on the capital of the company, in addition to the legal, advertising, printing, and other expenses incident to the incorporation of the company.

The following, in addition to the before-mentioned agreement for sale and purchase, are the only other contracts which have been entered into:—

An agreement, dated the 31st day of May, 1880, made between R. Brough Smyth of the one part, and Robert Thomas Lattey (as trustee for the company) of the other part, for securing the services of Mr. R. Brough Smyth as mining engineer of this company.

The above agreements, together with copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Advocate-General's opinion, are open for inspection at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from the offices of the company, or from the bankers, solicitors, or brokers.

In the event of no allotment being made amounts paid on applications for shares will be returned in full.

DISTRIBUTING CURRENTS FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Among the many recently-introduced improvements calculated to make electric illumination permanently practicable is one by the Société Générale d'Electricité, of Paris. which is specially worthy of attention; it is a disconnecting and commutating apparatus for distributing currents to the lamps, and is so arranged that if one of a number of lamps or groups of lamps should by accident become extinguished, or should its carbons break or be consumed, this lamp is automatically thrown out of circuit and the next in order is brought into circuit. When the lamp is of the Jablochkoff kind there is attached to the clamp that holds the candle a strip made of two metals having unequal degrees of expansion. The strip is bent in U form inverted, and is attached by one of its limbs, presenting its bend near the lower end of candle. When the candle is burnt down to this point, the heat of the voltaic arc acting on the bent strip causes it to partially unbend, so that its free limb comes against a contact screw, and thus establishes a circuit of less resistance by which the electricity passes, without continuing to pass through the residuary carbons of the candle. The free end of the bent strip may have attached to it a spring, which is usually held in a bent position by butting against a stop, until by the change of shape of the strip it is released from the stop, whereupon it springs against the contact screw and short circuits the current.

The commutator whereby the candles are brought successively into circuit consists of a vessel of ebonite or other non-conducting material, divided into a number of parallel compartments, each containing mercury connected by a wire with one of the lamps or candles. Above this vessel is mounted a shaft which extends over all the compartments; it has on it a metallic disc which dips into the mercury of the first compartment, and at intervals along it, corresponding to the distance of each compartment from the next, it has a number of metallic pins projecting from it, these pins being arranged helically on the shaft, so that when the shaft is turned round, as one pin is leaving the mercury in one of the compartments the next pin in order is entering the mercury in the next compartment. On the shaft is an escapement wheel, which is worked by an anchor on the armature of an electro-magnet. The armature of a second electro-magnet is attached to a lever, which carries at its end two metal pins immediately over two cups containing mercury. Usually while one lamp of a series is in action the electric current for the lamp passes through the coil of this second electro-magnet, which by attracting its armature keeps the metal pins out of the mercury.

When, however, from any cause the lamp becomes extinguished, the second electro-magnet no longer excited by an electric current passing through its coil, ceases to attract its armature; the armature lever thereupon moves so that its pins dip into the mercury cups, giving passage for the electric current to the first electro-magnet, the armature of which moving the anchor turns the escapement wheel and its shaft partly round. By this movement of the shaft the one of its pins which was in the mercury of one compartment closing the circuit of the lamp that was in action is withdrawn from the mercury, so that this lamp becomes excluded from the circuit, and the next pin on the shaft being now immersed in the mercury of the next compartment closes the circuit for the next lamp in order. Immediately on that lamp coming into action the electric current again passes through the coil of the second electro-magnet, which attracting its armature withdraws the pins thereof from the mercury cups in which they were immersed, and so causes the first electro-magnet to be excluded from the circuit until it is again brought into circuit by the extinction of the active lamp or candle. Thus, as lamp after lamp ceases to act fresh lamps are brought successively into circuit. It is convenient to number these lamps consecutively, and to fix on the shaft an index which as it is moved by the shaft over a dial marked with numbers corresponding to those of the lamps indicates at any time which of the lamps is in action.

HOLDERS OF SHARE CERTIFICATES IN THE SALAS MINE are informed that the FIRST PARCEL of ORE has now arrived, and that a DIVIDEND will be DECLARED in July, and thenceforward quarterly distribution of profits will be made. The mine is opening up well, and large reserves of rich ore are in sight.
Full information may be obtained, and shares may be bought or sold, on application to THE MINING TRUST (Limited), 7, Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

KVALPSKARAXLENS GRUBEBOLAG,
(KVALPSKARAXLEN MINING COMPANY),
VEFSEN, NORWAY.
The ABOVE COMPANY WILL SELL THEIR MINING PROPERTY, consisting of SILVER ORE VEINS, on reasonable terms, either at a lump sum or royalty.
Apply to H. J. CHURCH, Vefsen, Norway.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June next, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive and adopt the Directors' Annual Report, and to declare a dividend.
JOHN HOOKIN, Managing Director.
2, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., 14th June, 1880.
The Transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 21st, to Wednesday, the 30th June, both days inclusive.

MINE "EL CALLAO,"
GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.
COUPONS OF SHARES 322
GOLD IN BARS.—Produce in the month of January, 1880, remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. ..... Ozs. 3337·11
The Treasurer of the Company, G. BARNEWITZ. | The President of the Company, A. SICCIONI.

MINE "EL CALLAO,
GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.
COUPONS OF SHARES 322
GOLD IN BARS produced in the month of February, 1880, and remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. ..... Ozs. 4098·62
Dividend distributed in the month for each coupon $100
The Treasurer, G. BARNEWITZ. | The President of the Company, A. SICCIONI.

SOUTH CAMBRIAN MINES,
CARDIGANSHIRE.
A SMALL NUMBER OF SHARES in this Company FOR SALE.
Apply to Mr. ARTHUR J. W. STRINGER, Secretary, No. 29, Byrom-street, Manchester.

FORTUNE.—VALUABLE SILVER-LEAD MINES IN A NEW DISTRICT.—TWO or THREE of the ABOVE, of very great promise, rich silver-lead and sulphur coming up to surface in quantity. The OWNER, who is of good social position, DESIRES to ARRANGE for their DEVELOPMENT, and will give half-share in each. One property can be worked at a really good profit (almost at once) with £1000, and promises to realises a large fortune. If a few gentlemen would join in subscribing £800 the owner would add £200 to work this, and undertake the management without charge. The highest references can be given as to character, &c.
Address, for interview, "Genuine," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MR. F. CUNNINGHAM, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, THE EXCHANGE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.
SPECIAL DEALINGS in—
EAST BOTALLACK; on the lodes of Botallack, Wheal Owles, and Levant.
TAMAR SILVER-LEAD AND FLOUR-SPAR MINE. 32s. 6d. per share.
SOUTH CREBOR. 30s. each.

NEW PENROSE MINE.
MESSRS. THOMPSON AND SON, 14, OLD TOWN STREET, PLYMOUTH, ADVISE an IMMEDIATE APPLICATION for SHARES in this MINE. The deposit is only 2s. 6d. per share, and there is no premium whatever charged.
Prospectuses and full information may be obtained from the above named.

ORE DRESSING MACHINERY.
WANTED, a COMPLETE SET of GREEN'S (or other) IMPROVED DRESSING MACHINERY, or parts of same.
Address, "Miner," care of Messrs. Hopcraft and Co., Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.
THE ADVERTISER, a Merchant, well acquainted with the Continent, proposes to FORM an ASSOCIATION of COLLIERY OWNERS for the purpose of establishing COAL DEPOTS on the CONTINENT, and taking Government and Railway Contracts.
Intended adherents are requested to reply to "W., 34," at C. H. May and Co.'s General Advertising Offices, 78, Gracechurch-street, London.

WANTED,—Anyone having a GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-inch diameter cylinder STEAM CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE, will oblige by communicating all particulars to—
Mr. CHARLES BAWDEN, Poldice House -St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall.

PIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, with two 13½-inch cylinders, fitted with link-motion reversing gear, large boiler, with or without road travelling wheels, and winding and pumping gear.
Also a double 9½-in. cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
A 9¼-in. cylinder VERTICAL ENGINE, with winding drum, complete.
An 8-in. cylinder VERTICAL HOISTING ENGINE, with winding drum complete. To be seen at—
BARROWS AND STEWART'S WORKS BANBURY, OXON.

ENDLESS CHAIN HAULAGE.
THE ADVERTISER being connected with EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES in LANCASHIRE, where the ENDLESS CHAIN HAULAGE is much used in preference to all others, is open to DESIGN, ARRANGE, and CONTRACT for the same to other firms, either for UNDERGROUND or SURFACE WORK. Also PUMPS, SCREENS, &c., required at MINES or COLLIERIES, will be supplied on reasonable terms.
Apply, in first instance, to "D." care of Mr. Alfred Barnard, Advertising Agent, 49, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.
ROYAL ROUTE VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS by Royal Mail Steamer, COLUMBA or IONA, from Bridge Wharf daily, at Seven A.M., and from Greenock at Nine A.M., conveying PASSENGERS for OBAN, NORTH and WEST HIGHLANDS.
Official Guide Book, 2d.; illustrated copy, 6d.—see bill, with Map and Tourist Rates, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London; or post from the Owner, DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

J. S. MERRY,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
SWANSEA
SUPPLIES ASSAY OFFICE REQUIREMENTS AND RE-AGENTS.

CAPT. W. TREGAY, Mining Engineer,
REDRUTH.
Having had long experience in Metallic Mines, and being at all times closely posted up as to the productive power of the Tasmanian and Australian Mines, W. TREGAY is peculiarly qualified to advise on all kinds of Mineral Property.

GEOLOGY.—In the Preface to the Student's Elements of Geology, by Sir CHARLES LYELL, price 9s., he says—"As it is impossible to enable the reader to recognise rocks and minerals at sight by aid of verbal descriptions or figures, he will do well to obtain well-arranged collections of specimens, such as may be procured from Mr. TENNANT (149, Strand), Teacher of Mineralogy at King's College, London." These collections are supplied on the following terms, in plain mahogany cabinets:—

100	specimens, in cabine , with	3 trays	£ 2	2 0
200	,,	,, 5 ,,	5	5 0
300	,,	,, 9 drawers	10	10 0
400	,,	,, 13 ,,	21	0 0

More ex ensive collectians at 50 to 5000 guineas each.
Mr. TENNANT gives instruction in Geogoly and Mineralogy at 149, Strand.

A COURSE of SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES on GEOLOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY will be given by J. TENNANT, F.G.S., Professor of Geological Mineralogy at King's College, London, Mineralogist to Her Majesty and to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, on JULY 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, at 10 A.M., at his residence, 149, Strand.
A COURSE of SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES on MINERALOGY, so adapted as to facilitate the study of Geology and of the Mineral Substances used in the Arts, on JULY 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.
To be followed by SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES on ROCKS and METALLIC MINERALS on JULY 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.
Terms 10s. 6d. for each Course, or One Guinea for the three Courses.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION on the above subjects is also given at 149, Strand, W.C., by Prof. TENNANT. Terms, 7s. for lesson of one hour.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH TRESKERBY MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Thursday, the 1st day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the NORTH TRESKERBY MINE, in the parish of Saint Agnes, within the said Stannaries, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in One or more Lots, all that the INTEREST of the said Company of and in the Leases or Setts under which its mining operations have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the
MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS
Belonging to the said company, and being within and upon the said Mine, including, with other Effects, ONE 80 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with TWO 10 ton BOILERS and Fittings; ONE 53 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. 6 in. cylinder by 8 ft. in the shaft, with brass-lined air-pump and TWO 10 ton BOILERS; the account-house furniture, and numerous other articles and effects in general use in Mines; and full particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Official Liquidator of the said Company at the Stannaries Court Office, Truro, and for inspection of the said Machinery, &c., to the Bailiff in charge at the Mine.
HODGE, HOOKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Solicitors for the Official Liquidator).
Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, this 22nd day of June, 1880.

IN LIQUIDATION.
THE NANNERCH LEAD MINE, about 1¼ mile from Nannerch Station, Mold and Denbigh Railway, and 3 miles from Holywell, Chester, and Holyhead Railway.
MR. J. J. STEWARD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Pit-head, on Wednesday, June 30, at Three o'clock prompt, the WHOLE of the
MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, TIMBER, AND MATERIALS,
Including a 6-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, with drum and brake, complete; WHIMSEY and PIT-HEAD GEAR, with pulleys, complete; Tangye's "Special" VERTICAL STEAM PUMP, 8 in. by 4 in.; Holman's Patent STEAM CONDENSER; 40 fms. ⅝ths wire rope; 40 fms. 1 in. hemp rope; 300 ft. 2 in. iron steam pipe; 240 ft. 4 in. iron water pipe (Foster's patent); 30 ft. 4 in. india-rubber suction hose and couplings; 18 ft. ditto steam pipe; bogie, on wheels; 50 yards water boxes, five large kibbles, large wooden shed and smithy, workman's cabin, portable forge, anvil and vice, 50 ft. 1½ in. deals, 36 ft. 6 in. pitch pine, joiners' and blacksmiths' tools, barrows, ladders, lamps, stores, &c.
Catalogues of which can be had at the offices of the Auctioneers, Chester and Runcorn.

STEEPERTON MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED). *IN LIQUIDATION.*
MESSRS. ARBER, RUTTER, AND WAGHORN WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C., on the 13th day of July, 1880, at One o'clock precisely, all that MINING GRANT or SETT, situate on DARTMOOR, in the county of DEVON, four miles from Okehampton, three from Belstone; together with the
PLANT, MACHINERY, AND EFFECTS
In and about the said Mine and belonging thereto.
The plant and materials, 12 heads of stamps complete, 32 feet water wheel 4 feet breast, dressing floor and three buddles, tin chest, ironware, and all the necessary appliances for stamping and dressing tin; also several fathoms of pump in double purchase, crab winch, weights and scales, smiths' tools and mining implements; also some timber in excellent condition.
A shaft has been sunk a few fathoms, and all necessary pitwood fixed. The plant and materials are in good condition. The sett is held under a 20 years' lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, from 25th of June, 1876.
For further particulars, and to view, apply to Mr. ALEXANDER MOSSES (the Liquidator), 54, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.; or to the Auctioneers, 1A, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.
TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES AND OTHERS.
SALE OF FREEHOLD AND MINERAL ESTATES,
Containing RICH LODES of LEAD ORE.
MR. J. WILLIAMS has been instructed TO SELL BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, August 3rd, at Two P.M. (unless previously sold by Private Contract), FREEHOLD FARMS, LAND MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, &c., situate in the parishes of Mottwey and Llanddensant.
Offers by Private Contract to be sent to Rev. J. MORGAN, 14, Woburn-place, Russell-square.
Auction Offices, Llandovery.

SETTS QUARRY ON SALE.
THE MANOD NEW SETTS QUARRY, FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES, IS FOR SALE. Situated close to the lines of three Railway Companies—viz., the Festiniog and Portmadoc, London and North Western, and Great Western.
The above is a very valuable property.
Sample of stone, and all particulars, may be had of Mr. JOHN CADWALADR, Public Accountant, Fourcrosses, Festiniog.

DORSETSHIRE.
TO BE LET, ON LEASE, a LARGE and VALUABLE DEPOSIT of IRON ORE, of large extent, undeveloped, and close to the surface.
The PROPERTY is situate within eight miles of WEYMOUTH and ten from BRIDPORT HARBOUR.
For further particulars, apply to—
Hon. CECIL T. PARKER, Land Agent, Evershot, Dorset; or to
Messrs. FLADGATE AND CO., 40, Craven-street, Strand, London, W.C.

IRON FIELD, NORTH OF IRELAND.
TO BE LET, a VALUABLE MINING FIELD, situate in COUNTY ANTRIM, IRELAND, near to the Northern Counties Railway, and within about an hour and a half distance from the Ports of Belfast and Larne. The ground has already been opened, and the ore tested, and found to be of excellent quality. A cargo may be taken for trial on terms.
Applicants to address themselves to Messrs. HARRISON and MILNE, Solicitors, Kendal; or ROBERT H. ORR, Esq., 1, Lombard-street, Belfast.

TO BE LET, upon Royalty, a VEIN OF LEAD ORE, situate in MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a few miles from some of the most productive undertakings.
Apply to Mr. ARTHUR HINDE, Mining Surveyor, Bilston, Staffordshire.

A RICH LEAD SETT in CARDIGANSHIRE FOR SALE, or the CO-OPERATION of some Gentlemen or a Good Firm required to FORM A COMPANY Rich ore discovered, sett extensive, and abundant water power. In the best district, with easy royalty, adjoining a turnpike road.
Address, Mr. JAMES G. GREEN, Engineer, Bow-street, R.S.O., Cardiganshire.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, FIFTY (£1) SHARES, fully paid, in the SOUTH DEVON UNITED COPPER MINES (Limited), at 18s. per share; also, TWENTY-FIVE (£1) SHARES, 10s. paid, in the WHEAL COATES UNITED TIN MINES (Limited), at 10s. per share.
Apply to F. HOWES, 158, New North-road, London, N.

ENGINE (8-horse PORTABLE) FOR SALE.—Cast-iron drum 5 feet diameter, and complete appliances for drawing coal and pumping water: 10 fms. of pumps and spears, with all working parts complete. Also a HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with cylinder 7 inches diameter and 14 inches stroke; 5 feet belt wheel; all fixed on a strong cast-iron box. All nearly new and in perfect condition.
Address, "Box B," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

AIR-COMPRESSOR FOR SALE.—Vertical Direct-Acting, combined with Steam Engine. Jacketted Air Cylinder, 10¼ in. diameter: steam cylinder, 11 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke. Other sizes in progress.
ALEX. WILSON AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, WANDSWORTH ROAD.

BURLEIGH ROCK-DRILLING MACHINERY FOR SALE.
THREE A size ROCK-DRILLING MACHINES. Will drill in hard rock up to 1½ in. diameter.
ONE B size. Will drill up to 2 in. diameter in hard rock.
TWO C size. Will drill up to 3 in. diameter in hard rock.
ONE D size. Will drill up to 4 in. diameter in hard rock
ONE A size PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSOR. Will drive two B size ROCK DRILLING MACHINES,—driven by a pulley or gearing.
The above are all new and offered at maker's prices.
Apply to—
CRAVEN BROTHERS,
OSBORNE STREET, MANCHESTER.

PATENT TRUCK WINCHES, HAULING ENGINES, &c., for over and underground purposes. Worked with air or steam. Strong simple, and effective.
A. HIGGINSON AND CO.,
56, TOWER BUILDINGS, E., LIVERPOOL, W

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division.
W. HALL v. RAMSBOTTOM; KNOWLES v. RAMSBOTTOM.
PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, MADE IN THE CAUSES OF WILLIAM HALL v. RAMSBOTTOM AND KNOWLES v. RAMSBOTTOM, WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR CHARLES HALL.

BY MR. WILLIAM WILSON, the Person appointed by the said Judge, at the Palatine Hotel, in the City of Manchester, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July, 1880, at Three for Four o'clock in the evening, in Fifteen Lots, subject to conditions of sale to be there and then produced,
CERTAIN FREEHOLD ESTATES,
With a MANSION and FARM BUILDINGS thereon, MINES of COAL, CANNEL, and other MINERALS thereunder, and THREE IMPORTANT COTTON MILLS and WEAVING SHEDS; together with OUTBUILDINGS, RESERVOIRS, ENGINES, BOILERS, MAIN and other SHAFTING, GASWORKS, a capital PARTNERS' RESIDENCE, FOUR MANAGERS' HOUSES, FIFTY NINE COTTAGES, and certain well-secured ground rents, situate near to the towns of Bolton, Wigan, Bedford Leigh, and Tyldesley, and about twelve miles from the City of Manchester.
These very valuable estates consist of farms, with suitable and substantially-built farm-houses and outbuildings, eligible building sites, well adapted for the erection of other mills, works, dwelling-houses, and cottages; all within short distances of the prosperous and important manufacturing towns before mentioned, and of easy access by road, railway, and canal.
In addition to good township roads, the Manchester, Eccles, Tyldesley, and Wigan Line of the London and North-Western Railway and the Wigan and Leigh Canal intersect the property.
The three cotton mills (two of which, known as Firs Mill No. 1 and Firs Mill No. 2, are now in the occupation of Messrs. Tunnicliffe and Hampson, and the other, known as Firs Lane Mills, lately occupied by Mr. R. Guest), are of a high class, modern, and well and substantially built, with powerful steam engines, boilers, economisers, main and other shafting and gearing, and gasworks, all put down by the leading engineers of the county. They are easily supplied with coal by a siding from the adjacent collieries. There is a good supply of pure water, and hands are plentiful. The mineral area of the property exceeds 548 acres. The mines have been proved; portions of them are in lease, and are now being worked by the representatives of the late Mr. James Diggle, of Hayfield and West Leigh Collieries; the executors of the late Mr. John Speakman, of Broadfield and Park Collieries; and John Scowcroft and Company (Limited), of Hindley Green. No doubt is entertained by very competent mining surveyors that the property contains the whole of the well-known measures of the South-west Lancashire coal-field, in addition to very valuable beds of Cannel.
Very rarely indeed in Lancashire are estates of this description offered to public competition, and they present to cotton spinners, capitalists, colliery proprietors, and especially to the owners of mines in the neighbourhood an opportunity for investment or occupation seldom met with. The London and North-Western Railway Company and the Wigan Junction Railways Company are about to construct several branch lines of railway, some of which will pass through or near portions of these estates, and will completely open up the district. The main object of the lines is to develope the coalfields in the line of country through which they pass.
LOT 1.—The Higher Hall, Lower Hall, and Hurst House ESTATES, all adjoining, with the valuable mines, beds, and veins of coal, cannel, and stone lying and being within and under the Firs Estate, and together with the mines, beds, veins of coal, cannel, and stone lying and being within and under the Abbotts Estate; also the mines, beds, and veins of coal, Cannel, and stone lying and being within and under the Withy Trees Estate; also an important coal wharf and basin on the Wigan and Leigh Canal; comprising, as to the surface thereof, 244A. 3R. 28P. or thereabouts, and as to the minerals 360A. 2R. 8P. or thereabouts. This lot will be sold subject to the several coal leases held by the representatives of the late James Diggle, and also subject to the purchasers of Lots 2 and 6 having the right to use the existing colliery railways and wharf. The purchaser of this lot will have the use of and right of way, and passage for all purposes in, through, over, and along the existing roads on the Firs Estate leading to Firs Lane. The surface farming land is held on annual tenancies by the representatives of the late James Diggle, by Mrs. Dyson and Mrs. Phœbe Leigh.
LOT 2.—The FIRS ESTATE (all minerals reserved), 75A. 1R. 7P. or thereabouts, with an adjoining piece of leasehold glebe land, containing 4411 square yards; and the two important cotton mills, called Firs Mill No. 1 and Firs Mill No. 2, together with weaving sheds, partner's residence, four manager's houses, 42 cottages; also farmhouse and outbuildings erected thereon. These mills, with the outbuildings, reservoirs, engines, boilers, shafting, steam piping, and appurtenances, together with the cottages and partner's residence, are now in the occupation of Messrs. Tunnicliffe and Hampson, cotton spinners. A portion of the land comprising this lot is held on a yearly tenancy by Mrs. Phœbe Leigh, and the remaining portion by Messrs. Tunnicliffe and Hampson.
LOT 3.—The FARM known as the Abbotts Estate, comprising 34A. 1R. 11½P. or thereabouts, with commodious farmhouse, barn, and other outbuildings, as now in the occupation of James Yates Abbott. The mines under this lot are reserved, and it will be sold subject to the provisions of the leases of some of the mines thereunder held by the representatives of the late James Diggle and others.
LOT 4.—The FARM called the Six Acres, together with the valuable mines, beds, and veins of coal lying and being within and under the estate a portion of which are in lease to John Scowcroft and Company (Limited). The estate comprises as to surface 12A. 3R., and as to minerals 14A. 2R. 7P. The farm is in the occupation of Charles Gregory and Ann Pendlebury.
LOT 5.—The PARRS and PARK ESTATES. The Parrs Estate comprises as to surface 29A. 3R. 29½P. and as to minerals 33A. 3R. 6P. or thereabouts, and the surface with several of the mines are let to the executors of the late Mr. John Speakman. The Park Estate comprises as to surface 33A. 3R 4P. and as to minerals 35A. 0R. 20P. and is let as respects the surface and several of the mines to the executors of the late Mr. John Speakman.
LOT 6.—The COTTON MILLS known as the Firs Lane Mills, with the manager's house and eight cottages, and also the reservoirs and appurtenances erected and now standing near the aforesaid, with the new engines, boilers, shafting, gas and steam piping, all of which were for some time in the occupation of Mr. Richard Guest, but are now empty, with the exception of the cottages. The site thereof contains 5A. 3R. 24¾P. or thereabouts, and the valuable mines, beds, and veins of coal lying and being within and under the same are included in this lot. This lot will be sold subject to the purchasers of Lots 1 and 2 having the right to use the railway now running through it to the canal wharf. The open land is let to Messrs Tunnicliffe and Hampson on a yearly tenancy. This lot will be charged with an annual rent of £5 due out of this estate to the master of Leigh School.
LOT 7.—All that PLOT of valuable BUILDING LAND situate fronting Firs Lane, West Leigh, comprising 1A. 3R. 10P. more or less, together with the house and outbuildings now standing thereon, which are let on a yearly tenancy to Messrs. Tunnicliffe and Hampson. This is an exceedingly eligible plot for the erection of shops and cottages. The minerals are reserved.
LOT 8.—All that PLOT or PARCEL of LAND, comprising 3R. 23P. more or less, situate fronting the highway from Golborne to West Leigh; together with the Nine Cottages standing thereon. The vacant portion of this lot is available for the erection of other houses.
LOT 9.—All those CLOSES or PARCELS of LAND, being part of the Strange Common Estate, comprising as to surface 23A. 1R. 34¾P. and as to minerals 29A. 1R. 5¼P. more or less; together with the valuable Mines, Beds, or Seams of Coal and Cannel lying and being within and under the same and under lots 7 and 8, as well as under the land leased to Peter Reeves, Arthur Wood, Mary Strange, George Moss, William Ratcliffe, Thomas C. Thompson and Turner, Thomas Bent, Peter Dickinson, and Ellen and William Ackers. None of the minerals under this lot are in lease. The open land is let to Mr. Charles Dickinson on a yearly tenancy.
LOT 10.—All those PARCELS of LAND, being another part of the Strange Common Estate, comprising as to surface 16A. 0R. 26P. and as to minerals 16A. 2R. 31P. more or less; together with the valuable Mines, Beds, and Seams of Coal and Cannel lying and being within and under the same. The surface is now let to Messrs. Tunnicliffe and Hampson on a yearly tenancy.
LOT 11.—FOUR well-secured YEARLY CHIEF RENTS, reserved for terms of 999 years, together with the reversions on the surface thereon, viz. £5 1s. 8d. issuing out of 1220 square yards of land, situate Firs Lane, West Leigh, leased in 1855 to Mr. Richard Leigh, upon which have been erected good and substantial houses, and the public-house known as the Firs Inn; £1 14s. issuing out of 408 square yards of land situate Firs, West Leigh, leased to Mr. Richard Leigh in 1862, covered by good dwelling-houses; £2 15s. arising out of land situate Back Lane, near West Leigh, originally leased to Thomas Cowburn, covered by good houses; £2 1s. 8d. arising out of land situate Back Lane, near West Leigh, originally leased to William Chadwick. This chief is amply secured by good dwelling-houses.
LOT 12.—TEN well-secured YEARLY CHIEF RENTS, of the respective amounts of £2 3s. 4d., £3 16s. 8¼d., £10 10s., £3 7s. 8d., £6 10s. 5d., £2 7s. 11d., £9 15s. 10d., £5 4s. 4½d., £2 10s., £2 10s., arising out of several plots of land in Firs Lane, Platt Lane, and Heath Lane, West Leigh, all amply secured.
LOT 13.—FIVE well-secured YEARLY CHIEF RENTS, arising out of plots of land near the Millstone Inn, in West Leigh Lane, of the respective amounts of £2 18s. 4d., £1 15s. 2d., £3 12s. 3d., £1 18s. 6d., and £7 16s. 6d.
LOT 14.—TWO well-secured YEARLY CHIEF RENTS, issuing out of plots of land near Dangerous Corner, of the respective amounts of £2 12s. 2d. and £2 8s. 8d.
LOT 15.—ONE well-secured YEARLY CHIEF RENT of £1 10s. arising out of land in the possession of Mr. Ralph Hampson, situate on the Atherton Road, near Dangerous Corner, in the township of Hindley, and amply secured by a good dwelling-house erected thereon.
Particulars and conditions of sale, with plans, may be obtained of the Auctioneer, Princess-street, Manchester; Messrs. J. R. BRIDGFORD and SONS, Land Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers, 30, Cross-street, Manchester; Mr. WILLIAM GREGORY, 67, Faulkner-street, Manchester; Mr. JOHN CHADWICK, Mining Engineer, Haydock Green, near St. Helens; Mr. B. B. GLOVER, Mining Engineer, Newton-le-Willows (at whose office the existing coal leases and plans can be inspected); THOMAS DODDS, Esq., Solicitor, Bury, Lancashire; Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, Solicitors, and Messrs. RAMWELL, PENNINGTON, and BRADSHAW, Solicitors, Bolton; JAMES CLARKE, Esq., Solicitor, Preston; E. W. BINNEY, Esq., Messrs. BULLOCK and WORTHINGTON, and Messrs. EARLE, SONS, and Co., Solicitors, Manchester; Messrs. CHESTER and Co., Solicitors, 11, Staple Inn, W.C.; Messrs. CLARKE, WOODCOCK, and RYLAND, Solicitors, 14, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; T. W. GOLDRING, Esq., Solicitor, 13, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.; Messrs. PITMAN and LANE, Solicitors, 27, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.; Messrs. BUBB and Co., Solicitors, Cheltenham; and Messrs. FIELD, ROSCOE, and Co., Solicitors, 36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY is now offered for the SETTLEMENT of an ACTIVE YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN CANADA. He will be enabled to obtain his profession as a Solicitor in five, or if he be a Graduate in three years. Cost of living about £150. In the meantime he will have active work, and obtain a knowledge of the Dominion, which is destined to become one of the most prosperous of the Colonies. Premium, £100 sterling.
HERBERT C. JONES,
32, Wellington-street, Toronto. Canada Land and Loan Agency.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
10000	Caron, l, Cardigan*	2 0 0	2	1½ 2	0 4 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1878
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan†§	56 7 6	75	72½ 77½	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, a, Tavistock*†	1 0 0	12	11 12	117 13 0	0 10 0	May 1880
4296	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	56	54 56	116 11 3	1 10 0	Apr. 1880
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	36	33 35	19 15 3	1 2 6	June 1880
40000	Glasg. Car., c* [30000sh. £1 pd., 10000 15s. pd.]		1⅛	1 1⅛	0 13 10	0 0 6	Aug 1878
8500	Gorsedd and Merllyn Con., l, Flint.	2 10 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1877
15000	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*†	4 0 0	19	18 19	25 14 0	0 8 0	Apr. 1880
6400	Green Hurth, l, Durham*	0 6 0	7	6 6½	2 10 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1880
20000	Grogwinion, l, Cardigan*	2 0 0	2½	2½ 3	0 14 10	0 1 10	Aug. 1878
2800	Isle of Man, l, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—		82 5 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1879
20000	Leadhills,* Lanarkshire	6 0 0	3	2½ 3	0 15 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1878
400	Lisburne,* l, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	37½	35 37½	601 10 0	1 0 0	June 1880
10000	Mellanear, c, Hayle*	2 0 0	5¼	5 5¾	0 16 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1880
9000	Minera Mining Co., l, Wrexham*	5 0 0	12	11 12	68 13 2	0 4 0	May 1880
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	7 0 0	3¼		24 0 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1880
5328	North Busy, t, c, Chacewater	0 5 8	—	1⅝ 1¾	0 3 4	0 0 10	Oct. 1878
11829	North Hendre, l, Wales	2 10 0	—	6¾ 7½	3 10 0	0 7 6	Mar. 1880
8063	Ditto	1 0 0	—	3¾ 4¼	0 7 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1880
6000	Pennant, l, bar, North Wales*	5 0 0	3½	3 3½	0 10 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1878
12000	Phœnix United, t, c, Link.	5 10 3	4½	4 4½	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1880
18000	Pr. Patrick,* s-l, (als.12000pf.10 p.c)	1 0 0	—		0 16 6	0 1 6	Dec. 1879
10000	Red Rock,* l, Cardigan	2 0 0	2	1¾ 2	0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1878
12000	Roman Gravels, l, Salop*	7 10 0	10	10¼ 10¾	8 1 0	0 5 0	Apr. 1880
4000	Rhydalun,* l, Wales	10 0 0	—	9½ 10	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1880
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer†	1 5 0	95	90 95	748 0 0	2 0 0	Apr. 1880
6123	South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne†	6 5 6	10½	10 10½	7 2 0	0 10 0	Apr. 1880
9000	South Darren, l, Cardigan*	1 10 0	2⅞	2½ 3	0 4 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1880
4500	South Wheal Frances, t, Illogan†	7 12 4	17	15½ 16½	40 5 6	0 16 0	Mar. 1880
12000	Tankerville, l, Salop*†	6 0 0	4	3½ 4½	4 17 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1877
6000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan†§	11 10 0	18	17½ 18½	50 8 6	0 5 0	May 1877
15000	Van, l, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	19	18½ 19½	24 10 6	0 10 0	Jan. 1880
3000	West Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe†§	19 15 0	—	⅝ ¾	55 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1878
512	West Tolgus, c, Redruth	95 10 0	60	55 60	33 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1879
1200	West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne†§	25 10 0	20	20 22½	223 0 0	0 7 6	Apr. 1878
12000	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	2 4 0	4¼	4⅞ 5⅛	0 3 9	0 3 9	Mar. 1880
1024	Wheal Eliza Consols, t, St. Austell	18 0 0	—		34 10 0	4 0 0	May 1880
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	5	4¾ 5¼	12 14 6	0 5 0	May 1880
3000	Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	7 11 0	29	30 32	5 6 0	1 5 0	June 1880

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500	Alamillos, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	1½	1¼ 1¾	2 0 9	0 1 0	Apr. 1880
130000	Almada and Tirito Consol., s*†	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	0 6 3	0 1 0	May 1876
20000	Australian, c, South Australia†	7 7 6	1¾	1¼ 1¾	1 3 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1879
20000	Cape Copper Mining,*† South Africa	7 [illegible] 0	41	38 40	38 7 6	1 0 0	June 1880
35000	Cesena Sulph. Co., Romagna, Italy*	10 0 0	—		1 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1879
10000	Copiapo, c, Chili* (£20 shares)	17 0 0	9	9 10	7 11 5	0 3 0	May 1877
23500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*†	10 0 0	3	2½ 3	1 8 0	0 3 0	Dec. 1877
70000	English & Australian,*† c, S. Aust.	2 10 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	2 18 9	0 1 0	Mar. 1880
25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	5	4 5	7 11 5	0 5 0	Apr. 1880
55000	Frontino & Bolivia, g, New Gran.*†	2 0 0	3¾	2¾ 3¼	0 5 0	0 1 6	June 1880
15000	Linares, l, Spain*†	3 0 0	6	5 6	18 2 10	0 8 0	Apr. 1880
10000	Pontgibaud, s-l, France†	20 0 0	20	18 20	27 17 6	0 10 9	Dec. 1879
100000	Port Phillip, g, Clunes*† (£2 shares)	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	1 13 4	0 1 4	Mar. 1880
54000	Richmond Consol., s, Nevada*†	5 0 0	15¾	15¼ 15¾	9 1 6	0 10 0	June 1880
1858880	Rio Tinto,*c, Sp.Coup.Bds., Huelva	100 0 0	96	94 96	5 per cent.		Jan. 1880
44125	Ditto, Mortgage Bonds	20 0 0	—		7 per cent. per ann.		Jan. 1880
225000	Ditto, shares	10 0 0	11½	11¾ 12¼	0 10 0	0 10 0	Apr. 1880
40000	Santa Barbara,* g, Brazil	0 10 0	2¼	1½ 2	0 10 9	0 2 0	Apr. 1880
120000	Scottish-Australian Mining Co.*†	1 0 0	2	1¾ 2	15 p. cent.		May 1880
80000	Ditto, New	0 10 0	1	¾ 1	15 p. cent.		May 1880
50000	Sentein,* s-l, bl, Ariège, France	1 0 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1880
22500	Sierra Buttes, g, California*†	2 0 0	1½	1⅜ 1⅝	2 0 6	0 1 6	Apr. 1879
40625	Ditto, Plumas Eureka	2 0 0	2¾	2½ 2¾	2 7 0	0 3 0	Oct. 1879
£253000	St. John del Rey*† (£5 Stock and multiples dealt in)			230 240	12½ p.c. for half-year,		June 1879
20000	Tolima,* g, s, Colombia	5 0 0	—		1 3 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1880
25000	Victoria* (London), g, Australia	1 0 0	—		0 13 1½	0 0 7½	June 1879
2100	W. Prussian (5500 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0 0	10½	10 10½	2 10 0	0 8 0	Apr. 1880

§ Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.	Clos pr.
25600	Aberllyn,* l, bl, Carnarvon	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛
12000	Assheton, l, Carnarvonshire*	5 0 0	1	⅝ 1
11583	Bedford Unit.,* c, Tavis (£1 liab.)	0 4 0	⅝	½ ¾
25000	Belowda*, t, Roche	1 0 0	1½	1 1½
600	Bendigaid, s-l, Wales	10 0 0	11½	11 11½
30000	Bettws-y-Coed,* l (20000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	
8000	Blaen Caelan,* l, Cardigan	3 0 0	—	
3939	Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	4 6 6	4¼	4 4¼
30000	Bodidris,* l, bl, Denbighshire	1 0 0	1½	1¼ 1½
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just‡	126 5 0	20	18 20
10000	British, s-l, Wrexham	2 0 0	3	2½ 3
20000	Bwlch United,* l (£1 sh.) Cardigan	0 12 6	3	2½ 3
50000	Cambrian,* s-l, c, Cardiganshire	2 0 0	2½	2¼ 2½
6000	Carn Camborne, t, c, Camborne	0 2 6	2½	2¼ 2½
20000	Carnarvon,* c, Carnarvonshire	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
5120	Clementina, l, Llanrwst*	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛
25000	Coed Mawr Pool,* l, Carnarvon	2 0 0	—	
2450	Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan†§	28 14 9	9	8 8½
15500	Court Grange United*, s-l	0 17 6	⅛	¼ ½
6400	Crook Burn,* l, Cumberland	0 5 0	⅛	1/16 ⅛
14000	Crosswood Mining Lands, l*	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛
15000	Cwm Dwyfor,* c, s-l, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	
1280	D'Eresby Consols, l, bl, Carnarvon	10 0 0	—	
1024	D'Eresby Mountain, l, bl, Llanrwst.	20 0 0	—	
20000	Denbighshire Consolidated,* l	3 0 0	3	2 3
12000	Derwent,* l, Durham	4 0 0	3	2 2½
100000	Devon,* c, bl, Tavistk. (125000 iss.)	0 1 0	1s. 6d	1s. 6d.
12000	Devon Great United* (2l.)	1 0 0	1½	1⅛ 1¾
20000	Devonshire,* s-l, Lydford	1 0 0	1¾	1 1¼
10000	Dubby Syke, l, Durham*	0 17 6	11/16	¼ ½
10000	Dunmanus Bay,* c, l (30000 ord. sh.)	1 0 0	1⅛	1½
6000	East Botallack, t, St. Just	0 2 0	1	¾ 1¼
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer‡	3 4 6	2¼	1¾ 2
4000	East Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	9 10 3	1⅞	1¾ 1⅞
3000	East Craven Moor,* l, Pateley Bdg.	10 0 0	9	8 9
12000	East Crebor, c, Tavistock	0 4 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞
15000	East Devon Consols, c, Buckfstlgh.	2 0 0	2½	2⅛ 2½
30000	East Florida,* s-l, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	1¾	1½ 1¾
10000	East Longstone,* s-l, Lezant	1 0 0	1	1
21000	East Roman Gravels,* l, Salop	0 10 0	⅞	¾ ⅞
18000	East Van, l, Llanidloes*	5 0 0	2	2 2¼
4096	East Wheal Buller, t, c, Gwennap	0 10 0	1¾	1½ 1¾
1114	East Wheal Lovell, t, Helston	13 8 6	1½	1 1½
30000	Flintshire Great Consols*	1 0 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝
10000	Fortescue,* var, St. Stephens	1 0 0	2¼	2 2¼
12500	Frongoch,* l, Cardgn (11000 sh.iss.)	2 0 0	4	3 4
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock	4 9 6	—	
14000	Glenroy,* s-l, Isle of Man	4 0 0	1	¾ ⅞
20000	Great Dyliffe* (10000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
20000	Gt. E. Foxdale, l, I. of Man (£1 sh.)	0 18 0	—	
12000	Great Holway,* l, Flintshire	5 0 0	5	4 5
6000	Great Wh. Eleanor, t, North Bovey	2 0 0	—	
20000	Griffin,* s-l, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	
9880	Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c‡	5 5 0	3½	3¼ 3½
10000	Gwern-y-Mynydd,* s-l, Flintshire	4 0 0	5	4¾ 5
10000	Harehope Gill,* l, Durham (£1 sh.)	0 5 0	—	
1200	Hartington Moor,* carb. l, Derby	1 1 0	1½	1 1½
6400	Harwood,* l, Durham	0 15 0	—	
3000	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard†	1 0 0	4	3½ 3¾
18000	Hingston Down, c, Calstock*†	0 7 0	1	¾ ⅞
6000	Killifreth, t, Chacewater	3 10 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝
30000	Lady Ashburton,* s, Callington	1 0 0	1⅛	1⅛
15000	Lady Bertha,* c, Tavistock	0 5 0	¼	⅛ ¼
12000	Ladywell,* l, Salop (12000 prf. also)	2 10 0	⅛	⅛ ¼
5000	Lead Era,* l, Mold	2 10 0	2¾	2¼ 2¾
2500	Levant, c, t, St. Just	11 0 0	—	
15000	Llandegla,* l, Llanarmon	1 0 0	—	
10000	Lomax, s-l, Helston	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛
5120	Lovell, t, Wendron	0 16 0	1¼	1 1¼
30000	Llanrwst,* l, Carnarvon	2 0 0	1¼	¾ 1¼
7500	Ditto, 10 per cent. pref.	2 0 0	2	1½ 2
9000	Marke Valley, c, Linkinhorne‡	5 8 6	3	2⅞ 3⅛
1800	Mawston,* l, South Wales	1 0 0	2	1½ 2
6000	Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron	3 15 10	—	
28000	Mid-Devon,* c (& 17000, 3s. 4d. pd.)	0 6 8	⅜	¼ ⅜
8000	Mineral Corporation of Gt. Britain*	10 0 0	—	
8000	Mona,* c, Anglesea	5 0 0	15	14¾ 15¼
20000	Mostyn Consols,* s-l, Flint	1 0 0	1½	
10000	Mynydd Gorddu, l, Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	
25000	Moray Firth (18000 issued)	2 0 0	4	3½ 4
12000	Morfa Du, z, g, s, Anglesea*	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛
6144	Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth	0 10 0	1½	1 1¼
4678	New Bronfloyd,* s-l, Cardig. (£5 sh.)	3 16 0	—	
12000	New Cathedral,* c, t, Gwennap	1 0 0	—	
2400	New Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan	7 7 0	8½	7½ 8½

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.
8000	New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne*	3 0 0	—
6000	New Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0 2 0	1¼
10000	New Llanfair, l, Carmarthen	1 0 0	1¼
12000	New Penrose,* t, c, Helston (1l. sh)	0 2 6	⅜
3000	New Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	0 10 0	3¼
3500	New Tincroft,* t, Lelant	6 0 0	—
35000	New Wye Valley, l, Montgomery.*	1 0 0	1¼
5000	North Alfred Consols, c, Phillack	6 2 0	—
10000	N. D'Eresby Mount.,* l, bl, Carnarv.	1 0 0	1⅛
12000	North Herodsfoot, l, Liskeard	0 5 0	⅞
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just‡	13 6 0	—
50000	North Molton,* c, mn, i, Devon	1 0 0	—
6000	North Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	1 0 0	⅞
2936	North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	8 17 10	—
12000	Pandora,* l, Carnarvon	2 0 0	1
30000	Pant-y-Mwyn,* l, Mold	2 0 0	2¼
6000	Parracombe, s-l, Devon	0 5 0	—
45000	Parys Corporation,* c, Anglesea	1 0 0	1¼
7500	Pateley Bridge, l, Yorkshire	1 0 0	⅞
15000	Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	0 19 0	—
12000	Pen-yr-Orsedd,* l, Flintshire	1 0 0	1⅛
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes‡	3 17 6	2⅛
7000	Picton,* s-l, Holywell, fully paid	1 0 0	⅞
12000	Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	2 0 0	—
10000	Polrose, t, Cornwall	0 10 0	2
10000	Port Nigel,* s-l, Carnarvonshire	2 0 0	2¼
12000	Prince of Wales, c, s, Calstock	0 7 6	⅞
12000	Rashleigh, t, c, St. Blazey	0 5 0	—
50000	So. Cambrian,* l, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	1¼
30000	South d'Eresby Mountain, l	1 0 0	1⅞
30000	So. Devon Unit., c, Buckfastleigh.	1 0 0	1¼
512	South Dolcoath, c, t, Redruth	12 5 0	—
6000	South Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	0 15 0	⅞
6000	South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	8 5 0	—
6000	South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne	3 19 0	1¼
40000	South Wheal Crebor*, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	1½
2043	South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	16 7 0	13
4000	St. Just United, Cornwall	2 10 0	—
6000	St. Lawrence, Amal., l, Flintshire*	2 0 0	—
10000	St. Patrick, l, Halkin, Holywell*	1 0 0	⅞
30000	Talybont,* s-l, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	⅞
40000	Tamar, s-l, Bearalston*	1 0 0	1¼
6400	Teesdale,* l, Durham (pref.)	1 0 0	⅞
5000	Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	6 1 0	—
6000	Trugo, c, St. Columb	0 2 0	—
640	Truro,* l, Nerquis, Flintshire	10 0 0	—
10000	Tyn-y-Fron,* l, Card. (5000 1l. pd.)	0 10 0	⅝
11000	Un. Van & Glyn,* l, (& 41500 other sh)	2 0 0	⅞
1000	Vaughan,* l, Cardiganshire	10 0 0	—
18000	Victor,* l, Flintshire (£1 share)	0 5 0	—
12000	West Assheton, l, Carnarvon	1 0 0	2½
6000	West Basset, c, Illogan†‡	7 0 4	16½
6000	West Caradon, c, St. Cleer	0 3 6	3
3000	W. Craven Moor, l, Pateley Brdge*	10 0 0	5
10240	West Devon Consols, c, Calstock	1 0 0	3
12000	West Goginan,* Cardiganshire	2 0 0	—
12000	West Holway,* l, Flintshire	1 0 0	1⅝
6000	West Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0 4 0	1¼
5000	West Mary Ann,* l, Menheniot	1 2 6	1¼
3000	Westminster United, Llanarmon	5 0 0	6
20000	West Pateley Bridge,* Yorkshire, l.	1 0 0	—
12000	West Phœnix, t, c, Caradon	0 6 8	2¼
5190	West Poldice, St. Day‡	5 0 0	2¼
10000	West Vor, t, c, ars-m, Breage	2 0 0	—
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan‡	29 6 3	15
3000	West Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	1 5 0	7⅛
1000	West Wheal Towan, c, t, Illogan	25 0 0	27½
12000	West Wye Valley,* l, Montgomery.	3 0 0	⅝
6000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan‡	13 15 0	6¼
6144	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan‡	34 2 6	4
12000	Wheal Coates United,* t, St. Agnes	0 10 0	1¼
2585	W. Comford, & No. Tres., c, Gwennap	2 2 0	3¼
6000	Wheal Grenville, t, Camborne	5 0 0	9½
12000	Wheal Jewell, c, St. Hilary	0 10 0	1
2048	Wheal Jane, t, Kea‡	6 13 10	4
2000	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just‡	7 3 0	6
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	2 1 6	—
6000	Wheal Sisters, t, Lelant	2 15 0	3
4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	15 6 0	4½
3000	White Cliff,* l, Llanrwst	5 0 0	—
24000	Ystwith,* l, Cardigan	1 0 0	1¼

bl, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; st, ... s-l, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc; i, iron; a, arsenic.
* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exch... ‡ have paid dividends.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND COAL, WAGON COMPANIES, &c.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. pr.
10000	Anglo-Espana, sul (& 5000 sh. 10l.)	2 0 0	2¼ 2½
15000	Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	⅞ 1⅛
30000	Blue Tent, hyd, California	5 0 0	2 2¼
10000	Buena Ventura,* l, Spain (£2 sh.)	1 10 0	
15000	Canada,* g, Canada	1 0 0	
82500	Canadian, c, sul,* Canada	4 0 0	1½ 1⅝
34433	Cedar Creek, g, California*	5 0 0	1/16 ⅛
15000	Chicago, s, Utah*	10 0 0	
49935	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*†	2 0 0	nil ⅛
75000	Colombian Hydraulic, g, Colombia	1 0 0	
65000	Colorado United, s-l Colorado*†‡	5 0 0	1¼ 1¾
90000	Consolidated Mining	1 0 0	½ ¾
100000	Don Pedro North del Rey*	1 0 0	⅜ ⅝
20000	English Australian, g, Victoria*	1 0 0	
100000	Exchequer, g, s, California*†	1 0 0	⅜ ⅝
100000	Frontenac,* l, Ontario, Canada	1 0 0	
10000	Hornachos,* s-l, Spain	10 0 0	
12000	Hultafall,* l, bl, Orebro, Sweden	5 0 0	2 2¼
100000	Ind. Glenrock,* g, Wynaad (fy.pd)	1 0 0	1⅜ 1⅝
7500	Isabelle, g, s,* California (£20 sh.)	5 0 0	
100000	I.X.L., g, s, California*	1 0 0	¼ ½
50000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	
50000	Kapanga,* g, New Zealand	1 0 0	
20000	Last Chance,* s, Utah	5 0 0	
65000	London and California, g*†‡	2 0 0	¼ ½
7587	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (fy. pd.)	5 0 0	
9000	Missouri, l, pref (fully paid)	10 0 0	10 11
40000	Nava de Jadraque,* g, s, Spain	1 0 0	
100000	New Frntno & Boliv,* g, Colombia	1 0 0	1 1¼
66000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela	5 0 0	3⅜ 4⅛
200000	Nouv. Monde, g, Venez. (en com.)	1 0 0	⅝ ⅞
3000	Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.)	4 0 0	
50000	Panulcillo, c, Chili*†	4 0 0	4 4½
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	3 0 0	3/16 5/16
25000	Pitanqui,* g, Brazil (in. 6000 £1 pd)	0 10 0	
25000	Placerville, g, q, California	2 0 0	2⅛ 2¼
40000	Ravenscliff, g, N. Zlnd; c, S. Aust.	0 10 0	
8600	Rio Grande do Sul* (and 31,000 pref.)	5 0 0	
100000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 sh.)	1 0 0	1/16 3/16
25300	Ruby and Dunderberg, g, Nevada*	10 0 0	7½ 8
200	Ditto (10 per cent. deb. conv.)	50 0 0	
5000	Salas (to bearer) c, Spain	1 10 0	1½
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado	1 0 0	
100000	So. Indian,* g, Madras (fully paid)	1 0 0	1⅝ 1⅞
50000	South-East Wynaad, g, India	2 0 0	1¾ 2
43174	United Mexican,*†‡ s, Mexico	29 5 3	1¾ 2¼
50000	Virneberg, c, Rheinbreitb., Ger.*	2 0 0	
15000	Western Andes, s, Colombia	5 0 0	
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c, So. Australia	1 0 0	⅛ ¼
54800	Yorke Pen., c, South Aust. Pref.	1 0 0	⅝ ⅞

GAS COMPANIES.

Issue.	Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.
5000	20	Bahia [L]	all	14½ 15½
40000	5	Bombay [L]	all	5¾ 6¼
10000	5	Ditto, New [L]	4	¼ ¾ pm
29700	Stk	Brentford Consolidated	100	150 154
14000	20	British	all	34 36
550000	Stk	Commercial	100	187 192xm
20000	20	Continental Union [L]	all	20½ 21½
20000	20	Do. do. New, 1869, 1872	14	½dis ½pm
10000	20	Do. do. 7 per ct. Preference	all	25 26
23406	10	European [L]	all	18⅛ 19½
94850	Stk	Gaslight and Coke, A, Ord.	100	180 184
50000	10	Ditto, 4th issue	all	
50000	10	Ditto, 5th issue	all	17 18
284200	Stk	Do, 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	100	102 104
5000	10	Hong Kong and China	all	14½ 15½
2800000	Stk	Imperial Continental	100	180 183
386500	Stk	London	100	177 182
12000	5	Malta & Mediterranean [L]	all	2½ 3
100000		Metrop. of Melbourne 6 p.c. Deb.		103 105
25000	20	Monte Video [L]	all	14½ 15½
10000	5	Ottoman [L]	all	2 2¼
30000	5	Oriental [L]	all	6¾ 7¼
27500	20	Rio de Janeiro [L]	all	26½ 27½
500000	Stk	South Metropolitan, A	100	203 207
60000	Stk	Ditto, ditto, B	100	182 186

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Issue.	Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.
50000	100	Alliance British and Foreign	11	33 34
10000	100	Ditto, Marine	20	25 27
50000	30	British and Foreign Marine [L]	4	15¾ 16¾ pm
550000	50	Commercial Union	5	14 15 pm
[illegible]	50	Eagle	5	5½ 6
5000	20	Globe Marine [L]	11	2 1 dis
27500	100	Imperial Life	10	22 24
13453	100	Indemnity Marine	50	101 103
100000	10	Lion Fire [L]	2	2⅞ 3⅛
49626	20	L'pool & Lond. Globe (£1 annty)	2	
35862	25	London	12½	63 65
40000	25	London and Lancashire Fire	2½	4¼ 4¾ pm
50000	20	London and Provincial Marine	—	2¼ 2¾ pm
10000	100	Marine	18	90 93
50000	10	Merchants' Marine	2	1¾ 1¼ dis
50000	10	Maritime	2	5¾ 5½ pm
40000	50	North British and Mercantile	8¾	51 53
30000	100	Northern	5	40 42 xd
40000	25	Ocean Marine	5	1¾ 2¼ pm
—		Phœnix Fire	—	
200000	10	Queen	1	2¼ 2¾ pmxd
100000	10	Railway Passengers	29s.	7½ 8½
200000	5	Rock Life	½	8 8½
50000	10	Sea	2	2⅝ 2⅞ pm
125000	10	Scottish Commercial	1	1 1⅛ pm
4000	20	Standard Marine	4	3½ 3⅝
10000	20	Thames and Mersey Marine [L]	2	8 8½ pm
40640	20	Union Marine, Liverpool [L]	5	4 4½ pm
50000	20	Universal Marine [L]		7½ 8½ pm

BANKS.

100000	10	Agra [L]	all	10½ 11
80000	20	Anglo-Egyptian Banking [L]	all	24½ 25½
30000	40	Bank of Australasia	all	75 77
12500	20	Bank of British Columbia	all	17 18
20600	50	Bank of British North America	all	51 53
10000	25	Bank of Egypt	all	28 30
50000	20	Bank of New South Wales	all	55 57
100000	10	Bank of New Zealand	all	21½ 22½
25000	25	Bank of South Australia	all	42 44
20000	50	Bank of Victoria	25	39 41
40000	20	Chartrd. of Ind., Aust., & China	all	21½ 22½
30000	25	Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China	all	21 22
20000	100	Colonial	30	54 56
50000	20	English Bk. of Rio de Janeiro [L]	10	½ 1 pm
60000	25	London and River Plate [L]	10	1¼ 1¾ pm
50000	10	London and San Francisco [L]	all	8¼ 8¾
50000	20	London Chartered of Australia	all	23 24
100000	11	National Bank of N. Zealand [L]	3½	½ dis par
60000	25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	18½ 19½
12500	10	Queensland National [L]	5	7½ 8
34000	100	Stndrd. of British So. Africa [L]	25	49½ 50½
50000	25	Union of Australia	all	64½ 65½

FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Closing prices.
Argentine, 1868, 6 per cent.	83 85
Bolivia, 6 per cent. Bond Com. Cert.	46 48
Brazilian, 1865, 5 per cent.	95 97
Chilian, 1866, 7 per cent.	98 100
City of Melbourne, 5 per cent., 1896-1907	105 107
City of Ottawa, 6 per cent. Sterling	106 108
City of Providence, 5 per cent. coupon bonds	104 106
City of Quebec 6 p. cent. Con. Fnd. Stg. Loan	108 110
City of Toronto, 6 p. ct. Stlng. Bnds, 1897-1904	110 112
Egyptian Government pref.	88½ 89
Ditto, Unified Debt	61 61½
Ditto, 7 per cent. V.M.L.	82 84
Ditto, 9 per cent. guaranteed	86 88
Ditto, K. Daira Sanieh	72½ 73½
Foreign and Colonial Gov. Trust, preferred	107 109
Ditto, 5 per cent., deferred	102 106
Peruvian, 1870, 6 per cent.	17¼ 17¾
Ditto, 1872, 5 per cent.	15¼ 15¾
Russian, 5½ per cent. L. Mort.	—
Spanish, Quicksilver, Mort. 5 per cent.	102 104
United States Mort. 6 per cent.	102 104

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.		
£100	Abbot, John, and Co [L] £	75 0	12	10	dis
15	Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L]	14 0	—	—	
5	Alltami Colliery Co. [L]	5 0	3	4	
1	Ditto, 6 per cent. pref.	1 0	¾	1	
100	Ashbury Co. [L]	90 0	51	48	dis
3	Bagnall, John, and Sons [L]	3 0	1⅛	1⅜	
10	Benhar Coal Co. [L]	10 0	2¼	2⅜	
50	Bilbao Iron Co. [L]	50 0	21¾	22	
50	Bilson & Crump Mdw Coll [L]	10 0		—	
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co. [L] A	60 0	14	14½	pm
50	Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L]	40 0	21	20	dis
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L]	70 0	10¾	10¼	dis
3	Cakemore, Cseway. Grn. ord. sh.	3 0		—	
3	Ditto (7½ per cent. pref.)	3 0		—	
100	Cammell and Co. [L]	80 0	11½	10½	dis
20	Cannock & Huntington Coal [L]	10 0	11	10½	dis
10	Central Swedish Iron & Stl. [L]	10 0	1	1½	
5	Chapel House Colliery	5 0		—	
50	Charlton Iron Co. [L]	50 0	3	4	
50	Chatterley Iron Co. [L]	50 0	7	9	
10	Chillington Iron Co. [L]	10 0	3⅜	3⅝	
10	Consett Iron Co. [L]	7 10	14¾	15¼	pm
1	Consett Spanish Ore [L]	1 0	5/16	7/16	pm
50	Cooke, William, and Co. [L]	45 7	35	30	dis
20	Darlington Iron Co. [L]	15 0	13	12	dis
50	Davy Brothers [L]	22 10	4	4¼	pm
23	Ebbw Vale Co. [L]	20 0	12	11	dis
100	Fox, Samuel, and Co. [L]	80 0		—	
8	Genl. Mining Ass. [L] (ful.pd.)	8 0	3½	4	
50	Knowles, Andrew, and Co. [L]	22 0	13	12	dis
10	Llay Hall Coal, Iron, &c. [L]—	10 0		—	
20	Llynvi and Tondu [L]	20 0	6	7	
10	Lydney & Wigpool Iron Ore [L]	9 5	9	8	dis
10	Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L]	10 0	2¼	2½	
10	Midland Iron Co. [L]	5 0	2	2½	pm
10	Monkland Iron & Coal Co. [L]	10 0	2⅛	2⅜	
4	Mwyndy Iron Ore [L]	3 15	2	1½	dis
100	Nant-y-Glo & Blaina (8 p.c.prf.)	100 0	25	27	
3	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L]	2⅛	1⅞	1⅜	dis
10	Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L]	10 0	6½	7	
10	Northmptn. Coal, Iron, &c. [L]	8 0		—	
10	Northfield Iron Co. [L]	8 10	2½	2	dis
35	Palmer's Shipbldg. & Iron [L]	35 0	9¾	8¾	dis
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L]	65 0	½	1½	pm xd
20	Patent Nut and Bolt [L]	14 0	7¼	7¾	pm
20	Pelsall Coal and Iron [L]	17 10	4	3	dis
50	Rhymney Iron Co. [L]	50 0	20	22	
10	Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L]	10 0	15¾	16¼	
100	Shotts Iron Co. [L]	100 0	45	50	
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L]	80 0	23	22½	dis
50	Silkstone & Dodw.Cl.& Iron [L]	45 0	37	32	dis
50	Somorrostro Iron Co. [L]	50 0		—	
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L]	60 0	23¾	24¼	pm
100	Ditto ditto B	10 0	4	4½	pm
15	Teesside Iron & Engine Works	15 0	1⅞	2⅛	
50	Tredegar Iron and Coal, A [L]	26 0	7	5	dis
25	Ditto ditto B	25 0	19	21	
20	Ulverston Mining Co. [L]	16 0	13	12	dis
10	Vancouver Coal [L]	6 0	3	2	dis
100	Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L]	100 0		—	
25	W. Cumberland Iron & Steel [L]	20 0	7¼	6¾	dis

WAGON COMPANIES.

Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.	
10	Birmingham Wagon Co. [L]	£10 0	15¾	16¼
10	Ditto 2nd issue	6 0	2⅛	2½ pm
10	Ditto pref., 6 per cent.	10 0	11¼	11¾
20	British Wagon Co. [L]	10 0		—
10	Gloucester [L]	10 0	8	8½
10	Ditto 5th issue	5 0	⅝	½ dis
10	Met. Rail. Car. & Wagon Co. [L]	5 0	2¾	3 pm
5	Ditto pref., 6 per cent.	5 0	¼	⅜ pm
10	Midland Rail. Car. & Wag. [L]	10 0	11	11½
10	Ditto pref., 6 per cent.	1 0	⅛ dis	⅛ pm
20	North Central Wagon Co.	20 0		—
5	Rail. Car. [L] Oldbury	5 0	3¾	4
5	Ditto pref., 6 per cent.	5 0	5	5¼
20	Sheffield Wagon Co. [L]	15 0	1	¾ dis
10	Swansea Wagon Co. [L]	10 0	2⅛	3

TRAMWAYS.

Issue.	Shares.		Pd.
40000	5	Anglo-Argentine [L]	all
10000	10	Barcelona [L]	all
7140	10	Belfast Street Tramways	all
3050	10	Birkenhead, Ordinary	all
3000	10	Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference	all
9290	10	Bristol [L]	9
25000	10	Bordeaux Tram & Omni. [L]	all
3200	10	Chester [L]	all
24000	10	Dublin	all
14690	10	Edinburgh Street Tramways	all
35000	10	Glasgow Tramway & Omni. [L]	9
10000	10	Hughes Loco. and Tram. works.	all
7500	10	Hull Street Tramways	all
7500	10	Imperial [L]	all
34000	10	Liverpool Unit. Tram & Om. [L]	all
25000	10	London [L]	all
15000	10	London Street Tramways	all
60000	10	North Metropolitan	all
8000	10	Nottingham and District [L]	all
15947	10	Provincial [L]	all
6000	10	Sheffield	all
5000	10	Southampton	all
6000	10	Sunderland [L]	all
10000	10	Swansea [L]	all
12000	10	Tramways of France [L]	all
16500	10	Tramways of Germany [L]	all
20000	5	Tramways and Gen. Works [L]	all
40000	5	Tramways Union [L]	all
25000	10	Vale of Clyde	6
7200	10	Wolverhampton [L]	all

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.	
Stk.	Anglo-American	100 0	61¼	
10	Brazilian Submarine	10 0	8⅜	
20	Direct United States Cable	20 0	11¼	
10	Eastern	10 0	8⅞	
10	East. Exten. Austr. and China	10 0	9	
10	Great Northern	10 0	9¾	
25	Indo-European	25 0	22½	
10	Mediterranean Extension	10 0	2¾	
8	Reuters	8 0	9⅜	
Stk.	Submarine	100 0	235	245
10	West India and Panama	10 0	1¼	1½
20	Western and Brazilian	20 0	6⅞	7
$1000	West. Union, 7 p.c. Mort. Bonds	$1000	120	125

MISCELLANEOUS

Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.
25	Australian Agricultural	21 10	78
10	Brighton Aquarium [L]	10 0	4¼
Stk.	Cent. of New Jersey Con. Mort.	100 0	104
25	City of London Real Property	12 0	3½
5	Diamond Rock Boring	4 10	3¾
16	Fore Street Warehouse [L]	14 0	7
15	Foster, Porter, and Co. [L]	10 10	16½
17	Hudson's Bay Company	17 0	16⅞
7½	Imperial Credit [L]	7 10	7⅜
Stk.	Lehigh Val. Con. Mort., A, 6p.c.	100 0	103
10	Milner's Safe [L]	10 0	8
25	National Discount [L]	5 0	11¼
Stk.	N. Cent. Rail. Mort., 6 per cent.	10 0	101
10	Pawson and Co. [L]	6 0	¼
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50 0	50
Stk.	Pennsyl. Gen. Mort., 6 p.c. 1880	100 0	119
Stk.	Do. Con. Sink. Fund, 6 p.c. 1905	100 0	114
Stk.	Scottish Australian Invt. Co.	100 0	185
Stk.	Ditto New Ordinary	50 0	96
Stk.	Ditto 6 per c. guar. pref.	100 0	128
Stk.	Ditto 5 per c. guar. pref.	100 0	106
12	Telegraph Const. & Maint. [L]	12 0	33½
5	Ditto, 2nd Bonus, 3 per cent.	5 0	3⅛
10	Tharsis Sulphur & Copper Co.	10 0	32
Stk.	Union Pacific Land Gt., 1st Mt.	100 0	112
Stk.	Union Pacific Ry., 1st Mort.	100 0	113

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and publi... by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their ... 26, FLEET STREET, E.C. where all communicat... requested to be addressed.—June 26, 1880.